OCTOBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3255.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee of Correſpondence for the city of Philadelphia have now the pleaſure to ſubmit to the conſideration of their fellow-citizens, without a ſelection or a comment, a liſt of all the perſons who have been mentioned in the anſwers to their circular letter, as candidates for members of Congreſs, and electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. And they inform the public, that the original documents are depoſited at the office of Robert Henry Duncan, Eſq; for the inſpection of any perſon who may be deſirous to peruſe them.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
A. J. DALLAS,
JOHN BARCLAY,
HILARY BAKER,
JARED INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1792.

The names of gentlemen, propoſed to the Committee of Correſpondence for the city of Philadelphia, as members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, September 25, 1792.

Names of thoſe who reſide in the city of Philadelphia, F. A. Muhlenberg, Charles Pettit, John Barclay, Thomas Fitzſimons, William Bingham, Dr. J. Hutchinſon,* Jared Ingeſoll,* David Rittenhouſe, William Rawle, Jonathan D. Sergeant.

County of Philadelphia, Blair M'Clenachan.
County of Bucks, Nathaniel Irvine, Henry Wynkoop.
County of Cheſter, Dr. John M'Dowell, Dr. Joſeph Gardner, Thomas Roſs, John Hannum.
County of Lancaſter, John W. Kittera.
County of York, Thomas Hartley.
County of Cumberland, Gen. William Irvine, Robert Whitehill.
County of Northampton, Sam. Sitgreaves, John Arndt.
County of Bedford, John Woods.
County of Northumberland, William Montgomery.
County of Weſtmoreland, William Findley.
County of Waſhington, Thomas Scott, James Roſs,* Preſly Nevil, John Hoge.
County of Fayette, John Smilie, Albert Gallatin,* Iſaac Maſon.
County of Franklin, Doctor Robert Johnſton.
County of Montgomery, Charles Thomſon, Iſrael Jacobs, Peter Muhlenberg, Robert Lollar, John Richards.
County of Dauphin, William M'Clay.
County of Mifflin, Andrew Gregg, Dr. J. Armſtrong.
County of Delaware, Mark Wilcox.

N. B. The Gentlemen, to whoſe names an (*) aſteriſm is affixed, have declined ſerving.

Names of gentlemen, propoſed to the Committee of Correſpondence for the city of Philadelphia, as Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, Sept. 25, 1792.

In the city of Philadelphia, Thomas M'Kean, Samuel Miles, Charles Biddle, William Bingham, David Rittenhouſe, Thomas Procter, Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. J. Hutchinſon, William Nichols, John Baker, Dr. David Jackſon, Dr. Amos Gregg, George Meade, Hilary Baker, Charles Pettit.

County of Philadelphia, William Lardner, George Logan, Blair M'Clenachan.
County of Bucks, Francis Murray, James Hannah, Joſeph Irvine, John Barclay, Samuel Ogden.
County of Cheſter, Walter Finney, Dr. Joſ. Gardner, Joſeph Strawbridge, John Ralſton, John Roſs, James Moore, James Boyd, Sam. Evans, Rich. Downing, jun.
County of Lancaſter, William A. Atlee, John Whitehill, Robert Coleman, Gen. Edward Hand.
County of York, Henry Miller, Gen. James Ewing, William Reed, Michael Smyſer.
County of Cumberland, Tho. Smyth, Ephraim Blaine, John Montgomery, John Alexander, James Poſtlethwait, James Dunlap, Jonathan Hoge.
County of Berks, Joſeph Heiſter, Collinſon Read, Nicholas Lutz, Jacob Ruth, Daniel Heiſter.
County of Northampton, Robert Brown, John Arndt.
County of Bedford, George Woods, jun. John Piper.
County of Northumberland, Sam. M'Clay, John Boyd, Daniel Montgomery, Frederick Antis.
County of Weſtmoreland, William Todd.
County of Waſhington, Alexander Addiſon, James Roſs, David Redick.
County of Fayette, Ephraim Douglaſs, Alexander M'Clain, Iſaac Maſon, Albert Gallatin.
County of Franklin, Wm. Henderſon, James M'Lene, Dr. R. Johnſton, James Chambers, Edward Crawford.
County of Montgomery, Samuel Potts, Benjamin Rittenhouſe, Charles Thomſon, Thomas Craig, Robert Lollar, James Morris, John Richards, Benjamin Merkly, John Shoemaker.
County of Dauphin, William M'Clay, Alexander Graydon, John A. Hanna.
County of Huntington, Andrew Henderſon, Hugh Davidſon, John Cadwallader.
County of Allegheny, Dr. John Wilkins, Gen. John Nevill.
County of Mifflin, James Harris.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obſtruct the operation of the Laws of the United States, for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the ſame, enacted purſuant to expreſs authority delegated in the conſtitution of the United States; which proceedings are ſubverſive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government.

And whereas ſuch proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reaſon of the moderation which has been heretofore ſhewn on the part of the government, and of the diſpoſition which has been manifeſted by the Legiſlature (who alone have authority to ſuſpend the operation of laws) to obviate cauſes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as poſſible: And whereas it is the particular duty of the executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent intereſts and happineſs of the people require, that every legal and neceſſary ſtep ſhould be purſued, as well to prevent ſuch violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to juſtice the infractors of the laws, and ſecure obedience thereto.

Now therefore, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, do by theſe preſents moſt earneſtly admoniſh and exhort all perſons whom it may concern, to refrain and deſiſt from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever, having for object, or tending to obſtruct, the operation of the laws aforeſaid; inaſmuch as all lawful ways and means will be ſtrictly put in execution, for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and ſecuring obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magiſtrates and officers, whom it may concern, according to the duties of their ſeveral offices, to exert the powers in them reſpectively veſted by law for the purpoſes aforeſaid; hereby alſo enjoining and requiring all perſons whomſoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of Government, and the preſervation of the public peace, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, according to law.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ſeventeenth.

By the Preſident, GEO. WASHINGTON.
TH. JEFFERSON.

Burlington, September 12, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing a Work, entituled

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE:

To be publiſhed quarterly, and contain 96 Octavo pages, neatly and correctly printed, and ſtitched in blue covers.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT is propoſed that at leaſt one half of this Magazine, ſhall contain information on the ſubjects of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, particularly applicable to New-Jerſey and the middle ſtates; which ſhall be ſo connected as to be ſeparated from the other part of the work, and at the end of every two years (when it will make a volume of 384 pages) a title page and index will be given gratis; and endeavours will be uſed, to make it as compleat a Farmer's Aſſiſtant and Agricultural Legacy, as can be left to their poſterity. --This will be under the particular patronage of the gentlemen of the Burlington County Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

II. The remaining half ſhall contain amuſements, and eſſays, ſerious and entertaining, philoſophical, mechanical, hiſtorical, political, and poetical; (of theſe, original pieces ſhall have a preference) with the moſt material occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, which may happen during the quarter; in the variety and choice of all which, ſuch eſpecial care ſhall be taken, as may be neceſſary to render it inſtructing and amuſing to the reader. To this part alſo, at the end of every two years, will be given, a title page and index.

A periodical work of this kind, judiciouſly conducted, promiſes to be of great utility.---As it will chiefly be applied to Agriculture, and ſuch Domeſtic Manufactures as come within the compaſs of private families, uſeful experiments will be related in the moſt plain and eaſy manner, and pains will be taken, to obtain from the different ſocieties, every valuable communication on thoſe ſubjects. The farmer wanting advice on any matter which may be new to him, by propoſing his difficulty in one number, has the faireſt opportunity of being informed in the next: It is hoped, therefore, that the Farmer's Magazine, will prove a valuable ſource of improvement in practical huſbandry.

III. If ſuitable encouragement attends theſe propoſals, the firſt number will contain the months of November, December, and January, and be publiſhed on the 1ſt of February, 1793, and continued quarterly.---A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patrons of the work, will be publiſhed in the firſt number.

IV. The price will be One Dollar, a year, to be paid (punctually) in half yearly payments --after a payment becomes due, no ſubſcriber muſt expect to receive the next number until the preceding ones are paid for.

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Bailey, and Johnſon, Printers Philadelphia, and by the publiſher in Burlington. ‡ ISAAC NEALE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 1ſt of September inſtant, a Negroe Man, named CUFF, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkable large feet and hands, and has loſt ſeveral of his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a full'd lightiſh brown colour linſey coat, ſhirt, tow trowſers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† SIMON VANARTSDALEN.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at his Nurſery, on Lancaſter road 29 miles from Philadelphia, a large Quantity of APPLE TREES, both graſted and natural, of large growth, which he will ſell at a reaſonable rate. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being ſupplied with either Apple, Peach or Cherry Trees, on the ſhorteſt notice, and to ſatisfaction. The ſeaſon for planting will be from the 15th of October, and as long as the weather permits; and in the ſpring as early as the ground will permit, to the 10th of April. Orders may be left at the Smith's ſhop at Broad-run, by the 29 mile ſtone, or at the Fox Chace. The public may be furniſhed with the above Articles, by applying to the Subſcriber, living at Hains's Nurſery, in Uwchlan townſhip.

September 24, 1792. † ISRAEL MEREDITH.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Detweiler, John Gray, Iſaac Phillips, and others, containing 200 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Bull (Collier) deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and two Plantations or Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Leonard Freſhcorn, John Jones, Daniel Livergood, and others, containing in the whole 322 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of James Green, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Brandywine, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and Plantations or Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Abraham Harner, Robert Craig, and others; containing 240 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Henry Schlieck, deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter bounded on Market-ſtreet, and by a lot of land of Keziah Pugh, land of John Rankin, and others; containing about 50 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron White. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, the one-ſixth part in ſix equal parts to be divided, of one Stone Dwelling-houſe, one Log Meſſuage, &c. and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Birmingham, in the county of Delaware, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of Caleb Brinton, Micajah Speakman, and others; ſaid to contain 125 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Davis. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be ſettled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

September 18, 1792. ¶

PHILADELPHIA; October 3.

This comparative ſtatement of the forces of the CONCERTING KINGS, oppoſed to the numbers which France may bring into the field, is extracted from an eſſay on that ſubject, lately publiſhed at Paris, by an ingenious geographic writer, M. Fraſſenfrat.—

"France contains twenty-ſeven millions of inhabitants.

"The number of male citizens between 16 and 20 years of age is ten millions; that of its active citizens, and ſons of active citizens, 4, 300, 000, which leaves 5, 700, 000 inactive citizens,

"The number of perſons capable of bearing arms is 6, 700,000—2,880,000 of whom are active citizens—3,820, 000 inactive.

"The regular army of France conſiſts of 250,000 men.

"If the French, who will defend their liberties, were to decimate themſelves, that is, if one in ten capable of bearing arms marched againſt the common enemy, France would have an army of 670,000 men.

"The actual forces of the powers coaleſced againſt France are,

Auſtria - - -	200,000
Pruſſia - - - -	183,000
The contingent of the empire - - -	40,000
Naples - - - -	50,000
Sardinia - - -	30,000
Tuſcany - - - -	6,000
Total - -	509,000

"Suppoſing theſe powers have occaſion to guard their immenſe territory, of which the extent is 21,562 ſquare German miles, 15 to the degree, and to keep in awe from 38 to 40 millions of people, inhabitants of this country, who are ready to revolt.

"Suppoſing that they are obliged to keep at home half only of their troops, it will follow, that all the force which theſe powers can bring againſt France will be 250,000.

"The department of Paris contains 100,000 active citizens, and 140,000 inactive; among whom are 180,000 men capable of bearing arms, 80,000 actives, and 100,000 inactives."

So various and contradictory are the European accounts, that it is almoſt impoſſible to form a preciſe or definite opinion with reſpect to French, Poliſh, Engliſh, Auſtrian, or Ruſſian affairs. Even the intelligenee from France, or that under the Paris head in the Engliſh papers, is very far from ſatisfying the mind. There is, however, one predominate feature which forcibly obtrudes itſelf—the National Aſſembly appear to poſſeſs the confidence of a decided majority of the people—and the people diſcover as great, if not a greater fervour in the cauſe of liberty, than at any period ſince the commencement of the revolution.

Laſt Sunday week arrived in this city, Captain Eaton, and his company of infantry, on their march to Pittſburgh. About ſixty of Captain Eaton's corps were raiſed in the ſtate of Vermont, near Bennington, and thirty joined them at New-Brunſwick and Trenton, on their way here thro' New-Jerſey. This party was joined by part of Captain Pearce's company of artillery, and the whole detachment, conſiſting of nearly two hundred, marched from hence for Pittſburgh laſt Friday, completely accoutered—making a very handſome and martial appearance.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg.

"From preſent appearances we have no reaſon to expect even a temporary peace with the hoſtile Indians. From the moſt authentic information we can hear, and from various corroborating reports and communications, we have every ground to conclude, that they have deliberately, and by the voice of council, maſſacred thoſe men who bore to them the flags of peace. This barbarous violation of the laws of all nations, ſavage as well as civilized, can admit of no mitigation; and the national character and honor of America ſtands bound to puniſh, with the moſt exemplary ſeverity arms can inflict, this ſavage inſult. They ſeem to be poſſeſſed of the moſt implacable ſpirit of ferocity, and ridicule the idea of a peace or treaty. They laugh at the folly, as they term it, of thoſe flags who committed themſelves; and put them to death, to ſhew, at once, their contempt and reſolution."

It is ſaid, a general diſſatisfaction prevails among the Auſtrian troops in Flanders; that many deſerters had come over to the French, and that it requires the duty of one half of the ſoldiery to guard the other from deſertion.

The King of Poland has declared the republic to be in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as the enemy may find it very difficult to diſturb. Mean while the Poles may mingle, with their patriotic ardour, the comfortable hope, that their hoary perſecutor will ſoon be dragged off that ſtage of exiſtence, which, for the ſins of Europe and Aſia, ſhe has been permitted to drench with human blood ſo long.

The following tickets for Congreſs men are propoſed in late papers.

Charles Thompſon,
William Findley,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
William Montgomery, (of Northumberland)
Daniel Heiſter,
John Smilie,
William Irvine, of Cumberland,
Peter Muhlenberg,
Jonathan D. Serjeant,
Andrew Gregg,
Thomas Hartley,
John W. Kittera,
John Barclay.

Thomas Fitzſimmons,
Charles Pettit,
William Rawle,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
John W. Kittera,
Samuel Sitgreaves,
William Findley,
Gen. William Irvine,
Charles Thompſon,
Thomas Scott,
James Armſtrong,
Daniel Heiſter, and
Henry Wynkoop.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 7.

"This day will give us a prognoſtic of the fate of the great queſtion which comes on upon Thurſday, for this day the Aſſembly will decide upon the diſmiſſion of La Fayette, the ſtrength of the two parties will be fairly tried, and if M. La Fayette ſhould be diſmiſſed, you may reſt aſſured that the King will be dethroned. A man is apt to judge as he wiſhes; but without yielding to my prejudices in his favor, and to my anxiety on a meaſure, which, perhaps, determines the fate of France, I am of opinion, from what I ſee, that they will not be ſo raſh and deſperate as to diſmiſs him."

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at Epple's tavern, in Race ſtreet, on Monday evening, the firſt of October, 1792,

Col. Samuel Miles in the chair,

John Sitgreaves, Secretary.

Mr. Robert Waln, one of the committee appointed at a former meeting, made report to the chairman, that William Lewis, Eſquire, and he had attended the conference at Lancaſter on the 20th of September laſt, (the other perſons appointed having been prevented from accompanying them by indiſpoſition, and other accidental cauſes) the reſult of whoſe deliberations, which were marked by an uncommon degree of harmony and concord, and the tickets then agreed upon for the approaching election, had been communicated to the public in the late news-papers. The proceedings of ſaid conference being then read, with the tickets, as follow, viz.

For Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

Thomas Fitzſimons,	John W. Kittera,
Thomas Scott,	Henry Wynkoop,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	William Bingham,
William Irvine,	William Findley,
James Armſtrong,	Samuel Sitgreaves,
Thomas Hartley,	Peter Muhlenberg.
Daniel Heiſter,	

For electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

James Roſs,	of Waſhington.
Robert Coleman,	Lancaſter.
Henry Miller,	York.
John Boyd,	Northumberland.
William Henry,	Northampton.
Thomas Bull,	Cheſter.
John Wilkins, jun.	Allegheny.
Cornelius Cox,	Dauphin.
David Stewart,	Huntingdon.
James Morris,	Montgomery.
George Latimer,	City } Philadelphia.
Robert Hare,	County }
Joſeph Heiſter,	Berks.
Hugh Lloyd,	Delaware.
Robert Johnſon,	Franklin.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That this meeting entirely approve of the proceedings of ſaid conference held at Lancaſter, and recommend the propoſed tickets to the countenance and ſupport of their fellow citizens, friends of order and good government; alſo, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the above named two gentlemen, for their attendance and conduct on the occaſion.

The following gentlemen were then nominated by a committee, appointed for the purpoſe, as ſuitable perſons to repreſent this city in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, viz.

George Latimer,
John D. Coxe,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Benjamin R. Morgan,
Henry Kammerer,

who were reſpectively propoſed and approved of, and the ſaid ticket recommended to the adoption of the electors of this city.

Ordered, That the minutes of this meeting be publiſhed, for the information of our fellow citizens,

SAMUEL MILES, Chairman.

Atteſt. JOHN SITGREAVES, Secretary.

To the independent Electors of Pennſylvania.

Citizens and Friends to the Federal Government!

A RECURRENCE to ſome recent tranſactions muſt convince you that unlawful and dangerous combinations of evil minded perſons, enemies to the peace and happineſs of Pennſylvania, do now exiſt in various diſtricts of the ſtate, whoſe object is to impede the operations of the federal government.

Theſe aſſociations have been formed by characters, who having in vain oppoſed the ratification of the federal conſtitution, are now aiming a deadly blow at its adminiſtration; and attempting to bring a government into diſcredit, the uniform tendency of which has been to enrich and dignify Pennſylvania in a degree far exceeding the moſt ſanguine expectations of its beſt friends---a government which has been eminently propitious to the intereſts of the various claſſes of the community, engaged in agriculture, commerce, mechanics, and manufactures.

Theſe incendiary characters in the weſtern parts of the ſtate, ſupported by the Antifederaliſts in the other counties, have entered into reſolutions (at a public meeting) diſgraceful to humanity, ſubverſive of ſocial happineſs, and deſtructive of all civil authority---reſolutions replete with deception and ſedition, intended to ſpread the flame of diſcord through the land, and to poiſon the minds of the people.

Their avowed purpoſe is to excite an oppoſition to the mildeſt and moſt rational of governments, and, under the ſpecious, but deluſive, pretexts of ſalutary reform and protection of liberty, to open a wide field of inſurrection and anarchy, rather than the favorite views of their party ſhould not ſucceed---Nay, to ſuch an extreme of violence have they proceeded, that, to avert the impending danger, to baffle the plans of a combination full of traitorous deſigns, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, in diſcharge of his conſtitutional duties, and from a paternal regard to the peace, welfare, and ſafety of the ſociety, has been under the neceſſity of iſſuing his proclamation, to forewarn the people of the dangerous conſequences of ſo daring an outrage on the conſtitution, as an open hoſtility to the laws.

It is ardently wiſhed that the wiſe and virtuous part of the ſociety would zealouſly come forward to ſupport the proclamation of our beloved Preſident, by expreſſing, in a peaceable and legal manner, their attachment to the federal government, their firm determination to ſupport it, and their abhorrence of all ſeditious writings and factious combinations, which aim to ſubvert it.

Theſe exertions on the part of the people will exhibit a clear and unerring mirror, in which the enemies of the government will view the real and decided ſenſe of the community, and from which they muſt infer the impotency of their flagitious attempts, and the certainty of exemplary puniſhment, ſhould they dare to purſue their treaſonable and iniquitous plots againſt the laws conſtitutionally enacted.

If any additional conſideration be required to ſtimulate their exertions, it will be found in an examination of the names propoſed by the federal and antifederal intereſts to repreſent the ſtate of Pennſylvania in the Congreſs of the United States. The firſt contains the names of Citizens diſtinguiſhed for their talents and patriotiſm---and, although ſeven correſpondent names are inſerted in the laſt, yet among the other ſix of the antifederal ticket, the independent electors of Pennſylvania will notice, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, the name of a perſon, whoſe conduct, among others, has claimed the animadverſion of the mildeſt government, and extorted a proclamation, the neceſſity of which every reflecting man and good citizen muſt for ever deprecate.

To propoſe ſuch a man as our Repreſentative is to inſult our ſenſe of decency, and to degrade our underſtanding.---Far be it from the candor of Pennſylvanians to accuſe without reaſon---but it is the part of prudence to judge of men by their friends and aſſociates---and ſuch a judgment, on the preſent occaſion, is juſtified on every principle of ſelf preſervation.

The ticket which will be ſupported by the Federal *Intereſt:*

William Findley,	Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heiſter,	Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
John W. Kittera,	Gen. William Irvine,
Peter Muhlenberg,	James Armſtrong,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	William Bingham,
Samuel Sitgreaves,	Thomas Scott.
Henry Wynkoop,	

The ticket which will be ſupported by the Antifederal *Intereſt:*

☞ John Smilie,	Jonathan D. Sargeant,
Andrew Gregg,	John Barclay,
William Montgomery, *	Charles Thomſon,
William Findley,	Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heiſter,	Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
John W. Kittera,	Gen. William Irvine.
Peter Muhlenberg,	

A FEDERALIST.

* *Mr. Thomſon has publiſhed his determination not to ſerve.*

A number of perſons, in the county of Briſtol, State of Maſſachuſetts, have been examined by the Magiſtrates, upon ſuſpicion of paſſing and counterfeiting dollars—the moſt of them ſtand bound for their appearance at the Supreme Court.

Laſt Friday Evening, about twenty negroes, who had aſſembled together in a very riotous manner at 9 o'clock, in Catherine ſtreet, were obſerved to throw fire into a ſtable by ſome of the citizens who had been diſturbed by the noiſe of the rioters, and, by their timely exertions, prevented the fire from doing any damage, which had it not been inſtantly diſcovered, would inevetably have burnt the ſtable, and might have ſet fire to the adjacent houſes. Upon appearance of two or three citizens, the negroes diſperſed, and although they were cloſely purſued, none of them were ſecured—A bonfire had been made by a few children, at the corner of Almond ſtreet, from whence the negroes brought the fire, which they threw into the ſtable before mentioned.

‡†‡ A quarterly meeting of the Society for the inſtitution and ſupport of *Firſt-day or Sunday ſchools*, will be held at Joſeph Sharpleſs's ſchool room in Second-ſtreet, on the 9th inſtant, at half paſt ſix in the evening.

P. Thomſon, jun. Secretary.

†‡† At a meeting of the repreſentatives from nine townſhips in the county of Montgomery, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, on the twenty-ninth day of September, it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend to the inhabitants of ſaid county, to meet at the houſe of Philip Riffert, late Eckerts, in Whitemarſh townſhip, on Monday, the 8th day of October inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in order to form a ticket for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, &c. for the ſaid county, at the enſuing election.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now felling at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed caſſimers, caſſimer waiſtcoat ſhapes, ſtriped and plain coatings, duffils and bearſkins, roſe blankets, ſtriped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, bockings and flannels, ſtrouds, hunters, plains, kerſies, ſwanſkins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendall cottons, yard wide linleys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens ſcarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, ratinets, laſtings and florentines, worſted and hair pluſh, velverets, thickſets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Iriſh linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch ſhirtings, dowlas, ſheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, faſhionable plated ſilk and cotton, and ſilk and worſted hoſe, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marſeilles bed quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey ſtripes, cotton checks, diaper and damaſk table cloths, 18-4 do. huckaback and diapers, a variety of Engliſh mantuas, modes and ſattins, ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,---Beſt SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARD-WIRE, London and Briſtol Pewter aſſorted, Tin Plates, Window Glaſs, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

To the ELECTORS of Cheſter County.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour you have conferred on me, theſe ſeveral years paſt, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I cannot but acknowledge; and as it will be inconvenient for me to ſerve you at this time, I deſire that you would make choice of ſome other perſon to ſerve you in my ſtead, and you will oblige

Your Friend,

RICHARD DOWNING, jun.

Sept. 10, 1792. † 1 w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 26th inſtant, an indented Servant Man, named DANIEL COX, country born, about five feet ſeven inches high, tolerably well ſet, pale complexion, ſandy hair and eyes, is marked from his hip to his ankle, on his right ſide, with the reſemblance of beets; had on, and took with him, a reddiſh camblet jacket and a reddiſh broadcloth coat, a ſtriped jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and tow trowſers, two pair of neats leather ſhoes, two pair of plated buckles, one pair ſquare and the other round, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in the jail of this county, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

By Yesterday's Mail we have the following

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the New-York, Capt. Smith, in 30 days from Plymouth.

WARSAW, July 26.

The new constitution, the termination of which we have long apprehended, is at length at an end.

On Sunday night, the Russian minister delivered the final answer of his Imperial mistress to the King, in which she declares her determination of re-establishing the ancient constitution, and of supporting, to the utmost of her power, the confederation of Targovica.

The rapid advance of the Russian troops, and the determined language of her Imperial Majesty, left King Stanislaus no alternative; he, therefore, on the following morning, assembled the nobles, communicated to them the Empress's determinations, and at the same time recommended, to prevent the further effusions of blood and dismemberment of the kingdom, to submit to a *temporary inconvenience*, to revoke the constitution settled on the 3d of May, 1791, to restore the ancient form of government, and to submit the arbitration of the differences between the people of Poland and the Empress, to the three rebel Counts Potocki, Rzeivusky and Branicki---and proposed, in compliance with a requisition from the Empress, that Prince Poniatowski should be recalled, and Count Branicki invested with the command of the army, which the assembly was by no means unanimous in the adoption of these sentiments.

A strong party, of which M. Malachowski, Marshal of the diet; Prince Sapicha, Marshal of Lithuania; M. Potocki, jun. and M. Soltick, were at the head, opposed the pacific propositions of his majesty, and declared, that the King having deserted the constitution, the constitution without the King should repel the ambitious and oppressive views of all its enemies, or, sinking, should bury thousands in its ruins.

Eighteen thousand Austrians form a *cordon* on the frontiers of Gallicia, 30,000 Prussians are stationed on the frontiers of Silesia; who, as the Empress in her letter declared, were all ready to enforce her requisitions.

All Lithuania opposes the restoration of the old form of government, and the people throughout the kingdom are so much attached to the new constitution, that should the Empress carry the point, a general insurrection will undoubtedly take place, and a civil war must be the consequence.

On the 23d of July, a cessation of hostilities took place between the grand armies; and on the 29th, the treaty was to be finally ratified.

Thus it is that the courts of Austria, Prussia and Great-Britain, who, a short time ago, appeared to be terrified at the idea of Turkish accession to Russia, have tamely permitted a female despot to overturn the freedom of a constitution, founded by the universal spirit of virtue, and approved of by the great majority of every nation in Europe.

PARIS, August 9.

The Assembly were afraid to begin the week with a discussion on La Fayette's late conduct, and his name was not pronounced before yesterday—when the committee, to which the business had been referred, proclaimed him guilty of high treason, for having suffered his army to deliberate; for having quitted the troops entrusted to his command, in order to express their collective sense, relative to the events of the 20th of June; for having unconstitutionally aimed at abolishing all popular societies; and in short, for having proposed to Marshal Luckner to march with himself against the capital, the seat of riot and disorder.

M. Vaublanc invalidated every charge---far from permitting them to deliberate, he reprimanded the different corps that addressed him on the disgraceful events of the 20th of June---he did not come to Paris to express the collective will of his troops, he adopted that measure merely to prevent an explosion, which might have been fatal---he appeared at the bar for himself; General La Fayette wished to see clubs abolished---the galleries kept in order, for the most obvious reasons---it was a shame that the National Assembly should be governed by clubs, and a trifling, wanton, portion of the people; every body knew that, what with the manœuvres of the Jacobins, and the threats of the galleries, more than half the decrees were extorted.

M. Vaublanc was obliged to tell terrible truths, the day of reckoning was fast approaching---the people would soon distinguish their true from their supposed friends; Frenchmen would, ere long, lament their folly and credulity; General la Fayette was incapable of acting dishonourably: he was an honest soldier, and soldiers were not villians! he could not have made an unconstitutional proposition to Marshal Luckner, nor would the gallant veteran have acceded to it---the Marshal asserted that the words put into his mouth by Messrs Gaudet, Brissot, and co. had never been uttered by him---La Fayette to think of marching against the capital of his native land! absurd, groundless folly.

Such are the general heads of M. Vaublanc's animated speech in favour of the traduced La Fayette. Brissot's logick failed him, he served the cause he wished to defeat---he was for the impeachment.

A majority, however, acquitted the General, 224 voted against, 400 for him.

As soon as the House adjourned, a mob gathered round the Hall, and as the Members who had voted for La Fayette were coming out (the Jacobins have one door, the Feuillans another) some of them were collared, others spit upon, and all most shamefully abused, the fish women were the most outrageous---they cried out, "Ye villains! after to-morrow shall be the 14th of July for you. We want to see some bloody heads again!"

What contributed to irritate the mob more was, that the acquital of the General seemed to presage good to the Monarch.

This day the grand discussion relative to the King comes on---but no decision is to be expected; the matter is in itself so delicate it requires long, mature and sound deliberation: and to hurry on a question of such infinite moment would be absurd and fatal --the very scribblers, who are wont to preach up riot and rebellion, now own that to dethrone the King would be to decree the counter revolution.

Yesterday several bills were stuck up, inviting the people to be calm and obedient to the law; and setting forth and proving, that, if the King be dethroned, there will be no administration in France, no courts of justice, no finances, no armies, no public force, and that the enemy will meet no resistance. But as the present is not the age of wisdom in France, those bills were torn down almost as soon as they appeared; two miscreants, taken in the very act of tearing them from the wall, were seized by the national guard under arms, but the mob soon liberated them.

In the mean time the King, poor man, was endeavouring to do away the unjust and dangerous prejudices of the long deluded people, by a proclamation, in which prudence, good nature and truth are equally conspicuous.

Lord Gower will quit Paris to morrow---if the King be deprived of the crown---indeed he would be an useless character here, as our government does not acknowledge Brissot, Condorset, and Co. as a power.

LONDON, Sunday, August 12.

By the official dispatches received yesterday from the British minister, at the court of Lisbon, we learn, that the Portuguese have joined the league against France.

By an express received in town yesterday evening from Paris, we learn, that on Thursday the motion for the suspension of the king was discussed, and there appeared against the unhappy Louis a great majority. It was then proposed, that he should be prosecuted as a traitor to the state. A long and warm debate, or rather contention, ensued; after which, it was determined, that this proposition, with the motion for his suspension, should be reserved until the following day, for final decision; when it was expected he would be formally suspended, and the exercise of the Executive power invested in the hands of commissioners.

This may be considered as a prelude to greater enormities. The Royal Family, stripped of their guards, must fall an easy sacrifice to the cursed fury of the Jacobins—and France, to attone the mighty guilt, deluged in blood.

Petion, and the Jacobins at his tail, begin to tremble at the consequences of royal prophanation, and the last sanguinary expressions of the Parisian assassin, were merely the effects of despair. The seditious recreant and Regicide dare not remain in Paris an hour after the approach of the Imperial and Royal armies.

A million of livres are said to be the reward offered by the Emperor and the King of Prussia, for the apprehension of Petion alive, and five hundred thousand for either his head or his decapitated trunk.

The Elector of Saxony has joined the confederacy against France.

Aug. 14. Advices were this day received from France, by Theluffon, the eminent French Merchant, by which we learn, that the capital was in a state of the utmost distraction and confusion.---The King has been before the National Assembly, and by them DEPOSED:---The Swiss Guards cut to pieces for their loyalty in making a last attempt to rescue their Sovereign from such indignities.---The Queen and Dauphin threw themselves upon the mercy of the National Assembly.

Several of the King's friends have been taken; of whom five or six were murdered!

All the shops shut---and all communication by the Post, as much as possible precluded.

We shall now soon see what effects the boasted freedom and Constitution of France will produce.

A letter received from Dover this morning, mentions that since Saturday last upwards of 200 persons have landed there from France, and that every packet brings a great number of persons, all giving most melancholy accounts of the situation in which they left their unfortunate country.

Aug. 16. The following letter was sent yesterday from the Secretary of State's office to the Master of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Whitehall, Wednesday Morning, August 15.

"Mr. Aust presents his compliments to Mr. Taylor, Master of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and acquaints him, agreeably to his request, that a messenger arrived this morning from Paris, with news of a commotion on Friday, in which the mob killed the greatest part of the Swiss guards, who defended the Thuilleries, as also several persons of distinction, among whom was M. Clermons Tonnere, and destroyed the furniture of the palace, and all the out-buildings adjoining. At the beginning of the tumult, the King, the Queen, and the royal family escaped across the garden to the National Assembly, in a room adjoining to which they continued on Sunday, when the messenger set out. On Friday the Assembly decreed, that the executive power was withdrawn from the King, and that, for the present, government should be intrusted to ministers of their nomination. That the King should be lodged in some place of safety, and the civil list no longer continued. That the primary assemblies should be convened for the 26th instant, in order to appoint a National Convention to meet at Paris on the 20th of September, to decide ultimately upon the forfeiture of the crown, and the mode of re-establishing an *executive power*."

The Swiss guards, when attacked by the mob, were not above 700 in number; their enemy at least 100,000; nearly the whole of the Swiss were killed, as the mob, after about a thousand of their own body had fallen, brought twelve pieces of cannon, loaded with grape shot, to bear on the Swiss, with which they were soon mown down: the few who survived the slaughter were taken to the bar of the Assembly: a decree for their release was immediately passed, and they were declared to be under the safe-guard of the law. A decree of accusation against the late war minister was then passed, for having caused the tumult by his neglect to remove the Swiss guards from Paris.

Aug. 18. Yesterday morning a Cabinet Council was held, at which Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Hawkesbury, assisted. The object of this meeting was the situation of affairs in France. A messenger, with dispatches to Earl Gower, had been sent off previous to the assembling of the Cabinet.

The reports of the day, and which chiefly engross the attention of the public, are, that the Queen of France has been murdered; that the populace broke open the prison of Orleans, and very deliberately put all the prisoners to death; and that the Duke of Brunswick has been defeated in a pitched battle with La Fayette with the loss of four or five thousand men killed, and three thousand prisoners, besides all his ammunition. These accounts, however, want confirmation, though given with a degree of confidence in some of the morning papers.

The Duke of Dorset, accompanied by a French Ecclesiastic of distinction, who arrived at Nerot's Hotel, on Sunday last, had yesterday a long conference with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, respecting the situation of affairs in France, since the passing the decree of the National Assembly for suspending the King.—Mr. Pitt's advice hitherto, has been to remain a spectator only of the French disputes, and in this, no doubt, he has met the concurence of the Sovereign and the Nation; but since the dethronement of the King has taken place, a change of measures, it is probable, will, sooner or later, be the consequence.

At Boulogne, a man has been seized with a letter upon him, said to be written by the King of the French to the Austrian army. This, if true, will seal the destruction of the Sovereign in the present temper of the people.

The horrible excesses of Paris are hardly conceivable. Custom has reconciled us to survey the deaths of civil contest without the indignant agony we feel at deliberate massacre. But every fibre of the heart shrinks at the recital of infamy disgraceful to humanity, and much more to sex. The temper of the Parisian women is that of tigers, or rather furies—The conquered Swiss, leading to prison, were torn by them from the military who guarded them, and in delicious barbarity cut to pieces.

The Swiss guards, who survived the massacre, are all detained as prisoners at the Palace Bourbon, until a court martial shall have decided on their fate.---The massacre of the Swiss guards will certainly induce all the Thirteen Cantons to join the league, and declare immediate war against France.

The advices from France, brought to town yesterday evening, express, that the King had on Monday signified to the National Assembly his wish to comply with the sentiments of the people; and desired to abdicate formally the crown, to which their confidence was no longer attached. All that he further requested, was such a stipend as the nation should not deem excessive, for the support of his family.---Retirement was the only hope they had left!! The Assembly replied, it is stated to his Majesty that the object exceeded their powers---that the resolution of the state into its pristine elements, left every organization with the National Convention, to which the Royal desire must be referred.

Paris is again in a state of tranquility. No news of importance had arrived from the armies, except that Marshal Luckner had, by a fortunate and well contrived manœuvre, surrounded and taken 500 Austrians, with 220 horses, and six four-pounders. This affair happened in the forest of Candel. The Austrians, finding themselves overpowered, surrendered without making any resistance.

It is plain that the late outrages in Paris were concerted; and it is very dubious, that the wretches who were active in them were hired for the purpose. What other means of livelihood, indeed, have the unfortunate class of common people in Paris, than to exist by the wages which their leaders choose to hold out among them? Trade and commerce are fled---Ruin and famine stalk the streets in their room.

Tuesday, August 21.

On Friday night a council was held at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, which sat three hours, and at twelve o'clock a special messenger was dispatched with fresh instructions from Administration to Earl Gower at Paris.

It is now pretty certain, that the result of the council on Friday night was to take no part in the national disputes of France, unless it was resolved by the legislature in that kingdom to take away the life of the King of France; in which case it is understood that both Holland and England would be ready to declare against the revolution.

By letters from Coblentz we learn, with every appearance of truth, that the Duke of Brunswick had fixed on the sixteenth (Thursday last) for his march; on which day he was to begin the campaign; he was to move in 3 columns; and himself, with a chosen band, to push with all possible expedition for Paris.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Duke of Brunswick and their train, arrived with a part of their army at Triers, on the 4th inst. They took up their quarters at the monastery of the Carthusians; the French princes were hourly expected to join them.

The following is said to be the distribution of the forces now going to attack France, and the plan of their operations:---The army in the Brisgaw, of 40,000 men, is to penetrate into, and over-run Alsace.---The second army likewise of 40,000 men, is to enter Lorraine, and take Metz.---The third of 50,000, marching through Brabant, is to invade French Flanders.---And the fourth, which is the strongest, consisting of 60,000, is to open its way into Champaign, and march directly to Paris.

It is reported, that in addition to the Royal Family, the National Assembly mean to reserve in their hands the wives, children, and relatives of the emigrants, as hostages, on whom they may retaliate any violence committed by the Duke of Brunswick, or any part of the combined armies. There is, therefore, too much ground to dread that this contest will be marked with all the sanguinary hue of civil war.

The British cabinet, it is rumoured, on Friday night last came to the determination of recalling Earl Gower, Mr. Lindsay, and all the members of our embassy at the French court,

*** The late advices from Europe, via New-York, have obliged us to postpone the publication of the piece signed MODESTUS until our next.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-street,

HAS just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAPER-MILL situated on the Ridge Road, near Schuylkill, five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

All those who have any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts, for settlement, at furthest within three months; and those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to make payment, without fail, within the said time, to

SIMON GLASS, Paper-maker.

October 2, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th August, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty-four years old, of low stature, dressed in the West-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both sides of her breast: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them speak English, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever secures said runaways, and brings them home to their master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

BELIN,

No. 138, north Front-street.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1st of June last, a Chesnut Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792.

To the Electors of Chester County.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous exertions in my behalf on a former occasion, demand my warmest acknowledgments I once more come forward to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election, and flatter myself that similar exertions will procure me the Sheriff's office. Should I be so happy as to be your choice, my utmost endeavours shall not be wanting to serve you with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ready and attentive Friend to serve,
EZEKIEL LEONARD.

West-Bradford township, August 27, 1792. ‡

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your past favours, especially in voting me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to ask your votes and interest the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to serve;
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

West-Chester, August 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

To the Electors of the County of Montgomery.

Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for the confidence reposed in me, one of your Representatives in the legislature. As my private affairs will, the ensuing year, prevent me from giving that constant attendance the importance of the trust requires, I therefore request you will nominate some person, at the next general election, to serve in my stead, and thereby oblige your friend,

¶ JAMES VAUX.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common." the several shares in the tract of land called *Eflaugh's*, lying in Broad Neck, Salem county, will be balloted for, at the House of Jacob Frien, Inn-keeper, in said county, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
Sep. 1, 1792. ELI ELMER, } Commissioners.
4w. ¶ JOSEPH HEWARD.

RAN AWAY from Catharina Hillegas, widow of Adam Hillegas, late of Upper Hanover township, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, deceased, on the night of Friday the 14th instant, a NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years old, had on when she went away, two half linen petticoats, two cotton short gowns, besides a half linen one, a pair of new shoes, and a man's white wool hat; has lost one of her eyes; 'tis supposed she was taken away by a free Negroe man. Whoever takes up and secures said wench, so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by CATHARINA HILLEGAS.

Upper Hanover, September 17, 1792. †

Norris-Town, Montgomery County. August 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of plurius Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Abraham Streeper, innkeeper, in Lower Merion township, on Wednesday, the third day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres, and 114 perches, whereon are erected, a stone house, barn, grist-mill, and saw-mill, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Anthony Levering, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, August 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon all that capital messuage, and three several tracts of land, two of them contiguous to each other, situate in Whitemarsh township Montgomery county, on the east side of the river Schuylkill, and the other of them situate in Upper Merion township, in the aforesaid county, on the west side of said river, which three tracts, containing in the whole 204 acres, known by the name of the Springmill farm, on which are erected, a large three story stone house, with a kitchen adjoining to it, a stone barn and stables, two limekilns, one sawmill, &c. there are also on said premises, an excellent vineyard, and a ferry over the said river Schuylkill. The whole taken in execution and to be sole as the estate of Peter Legaux, by HENRY KNOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, August 30. 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Zeeber, inkeeper, in Marlborough township, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Heister, John Zepp and others, containing twelve acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Henry Foust, by HENERY KOOKEN Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the house of Mr. John Schneider, about three miles from Reading, on the 22d of August, Nancy Olphut, a servant girl, lately from Ireland, about 17 years of age, of a middle stature, marked with the small-pox, black hair; took with her a green worsted gown, two short gowns, one double purple striped calico, one cotton and linen ditto, a pink petticoat, sundry other clothes, and a man's hat; she frequently smoaks tobacco. Whoever will take up the said servant and deliver her to the subscribers, or have her secured in any goal in the state of Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to

JAMES MAY, Reading,
GEORGE WHITEHILL, Harrisburgh,
Or the PRINTERS hereof.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the gaol at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, on Wednesday the 22d instant, John Cain (an old offender) born in Ireland, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, black hair, down look: had on a new castor hat, a pattern jacket, corduroy breeches, thread stockings, an old pair of shoes, with plated buckles, fond of strong liquor; was seen on the road near Philadelphia, in company with a Dutch woman of his acquaintance, and it is expected they will endeavour to pass as man and wife. From information he meant to go to Trenton, in the state of New-Jersey. Any person apprehending said villain, and have him confined in any gaol in this state, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought back.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

August 23, 1792. §

MILLS *and* LANDS *for* SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county, about nine miles above the navigable tide-waters of Susquehanna river, two and an half miles from Peach-bottom-ferry, two miles from Bald-friar-ferry, on said river, and thirty miles from the landing of Christiana bridge, on the navigable waters of Delaware, A good Merchant-mill, with two water-wheels, two pair of stones, one burr the other country, three boulting-chests, reels, &c. The mill-house of stone, 52 by 45 feet, two stories high, also a saw-mill adjoining; the whole in good repair, and calculated for extensive business for merchant and country work, were built in 1784, on a good and never-failing stream of water, called Conewingo; together with ninety acres of land, on which are erected a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a well of good water, log barn, 75 by 25 feet, with stables, smoke-house, &c. Seven acres of the land cleared and chiefly watered meadow of an excellent quality, a young bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, the remainder of the lands are in timber. The main road leading from York-town to Christiana bridge passes by the improvements. This site will suit any person desirous of carrying on the millering business in an extensive manner, as large supplies of wheat are brought from York county and the adjacent country, across Peach-bottom and the other near ferries on Susquehanna river. The title is indisputable, and possession may be had at an early period after the sale shall be made. The payment of purchase-money will be made convenient to a good purchaser. by GEORGE M'CULLOCH.

Little-Britain township,
Lancaster county, Sept. 4, 1792. ¶

WAS taken up, on the 7th of this instant, on the premises of the subscriber, living in Germantown township, between the 8 and 9 mile stone, two COWS, one of them brown, with a white face, and the other brown, with white specks and white forehead. The owner or owners, are desired to come. prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 8, 1792. ‡ HENRY SWEYER

BROKE into the garden of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, a bright bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, about six years old, 14 and an half hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

August 11, 1792. ¶ MATTHIAS DESHONG.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MARSHALL, about fifteen years old, a well set hearty looking boy, of a winning speech, and not very fair complexion, had on a light olive coloured coattee, a short under jacket, red and blue striped trowsers, white thread stockings, a pair of shoes not much worn, and a new felt hat—likewise took with him two shirts. It is supposed he will bend his course towards Salem, New-Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward. MICHAEL MINIER.

Philadelphia 9th Month 11, 1792.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the plantation of the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old last spring, not shod, both hind feet white, some white hairs in both flanks, a small blaze down her face, trots long and easy, has a scar across one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a switch tail. Whoeve secures said mare and thief, shall receive TWENTY DOLLAR reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brough home, with reasonable charges, paid by

August 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate late of John Roberts, tavern-keeper, of Upper Merion township, county of Montgomery, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same to the subscribers, or either of them, before the 1st day of January next, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to

ISAAC DAVIS,
JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Administrators.

August 30, 1792. ¶

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

‡ eow. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

IN MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the single Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*—"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"—*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

Twelve Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 12th instant, the Subscriber's Fulling-mill, in Haverford township, Delaware county, and the following described pieces of stuff taken out, viz. one piece of dresst cloth, containing eleven yards, dyed a yellow drab colour, and marked I A; one piece of dresst cloth, about nine yards, dyed a light lead colour, and marked I H; one piece of cloth, containing ten yards, a light lead colour, fulled and sheared, but not pressed, marked E T; and one piece dresst cloth, of about seven yards, a high brown, marked I S; one other piece of dresst cloth, of eight yards, dyed a yellow colour, and marked I F; and one piece of cotton and linnen stuff, about six or seven yards, neither dyed nor dresst. The above robbery is supposed to be committed by three persons, who pass for brothers, and in this neighbourhood called themselves John, Joseph and Alexander Britton, but it appears otherwise, and that their names are Robins, and are sons of William Robins, living in or near Cramberry, Burlington county, New-Jersey, having lived some time past not far distant from where the Robbery was committed, but were absent at the time, and left their places of abode the day following very precipitately, leaving part of their wages behind them; they are persons of ill fame. John Robins is a stout well made fellow, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, and is lame by a cut with a scythe in the hollow of his left foot; had on, when he went away, a dark sailor jacket, twilled trowsers, dyed a dark colour, an old patched hat, and bare of clothes. Joseph Robins is a Weaver by trade, and supposed to be about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a middle stature, has dark hair; had on, when he went away, a bottle green cloth coat, striped jacket, and fustian trowsers, his other clothes unknown; one of his legs is much smaller than the other. Alexander Robins is a taylor by trade, about 21 years of age, of a smaller stature than either of the others, has long black hair tied; had on, when he went away, and took with him, a striped coat, two nankeen jackets, and two pair of trowsers of the same, other clothes unknown. The above described persons are allowed to be very active at all kinds of exercise, and more especially Alexander, are all fond of strong liquor, and very quarrelsome when intoxicated. Whoever apprehends the above described persons, so that they may be brought to Justice, and secures the above mentioned stuffs, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have the above reward, or six dollars for the stuffs only, and six dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

HUMPHREY ELLIS.

Eighth month 24th, 1792. ‡

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near shoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both sides. The person who is supposed to have stole the above horse, says his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten stockings, dark hair, had it clubed; said he had taught school about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coattee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

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OCTOBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3256.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1792.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* GERMAN-TOWN SOCIETY, *(in the vicinity of Philadelphia) for promoting domeſtic manufactures, on the ſubject of his late communication to that Society.*

SIR,

AN addreſs to a reſpectable ſociety in one of the oldeſt counties of Pennſylvania, upon any ſubject, would attract the notice of the citizens of the United States. The ſolid truths, the judicious obſervations, the dangerous errors, or the unfounded apprehenſions, which ſuch an addreſs might contain, would go forth to the people with a ſpecies of public authority. It is therefore a duty and a right in every free citizen, decently to comment upon any of your miſconceptions, which appear to have a tendency (however undeſigned) unfavourable to public harmony and tranquility. It is preſumed you love the people, as it is but a few years, four or five perhaps, ſince you were honoured with their ſuffrages. Educated in the boſom of a religious ſociety diſtinguiſhed as the friends of public order, you cannot but duly eſtimate its precious value. You will not miſconſtrue, therefore, an honeſt attempt to undeceive your fellow-citizens, and a candid endeavour to remove the great miſconceptions under which you manifeſtly labour, which have led you to hold up the lawful and conſtitutional acts of government as juſtifying *the oppoſition* of the people.

The great object of cenſure and apprehenſion, which appears to have produced your addreſs is, what you term, the propoſition of the Secretary of the Treaſury to eſtabliſh "*national* manufactories." It is plain, that the Secretary makes uſe of the word "*national*" in various parts of his report, as of the ſame meaning as *American*.---Thus, when he ſpeaks of the *national* manufactories, he means *American* manufactories---manufactories belonging to the citizens of the United States---in contradiſtinction to *foreign* manufactories. Not one propoſition, or even intimation, is made, through his whole report to Congreſs, to eſtabliſh public manufactories, except of *the neceſſary weapons of war*. The French, at this moment, have public manufactories of gun-powder, as neceſſary to defence, and this has long been the caſe in that kingdom, even in time of profound peace. The Secretary ſubmits it as his decided opinion, that it is a good general rule, that manufactories on the account of the government *ought to be avoided*, though he thinks it may deſerve legiſlative conſideration, whether manufactories of weapons of war ought not to be eſtabliſhed on account of government itſelf. The matter is merely ſuggeſted for the deliberation of the preſent or ſome future Congreſs, and is not at all preſſed. The nature of the article, it is preſumed, juſtifies the ſuggeſtion, as it is peculiarly important. That the Secretary muſt have meant, by the word *national*, all American manufactories, whether they were the workſhops of a ſingle citizen---ſmith, hatter, tanner, ſhoemaker, &c. or a company of two or more, muſt be clear, when it is perceived that he ſpeaks of the *national* cotton. It will not be ſuppoſed he meant, that the public were to eſtabliſh cotton plantations. No, the national cotton was meant for the cotton of the growth of the United States, or *American* cotton, in contradiſtinction to foreign. Thus, again, he ſays, the *national* induſtry---and that the *national* manufactures *have been* improved by judicious inſpections laws; for example, ſays he, flour, and pot-aſh. Now, if he had not intended *national* to mean *American*, he could not have declared them to *have been* improved by our inſpection laws, becauſe we have had no *national* manufactories of flour or pot-aſh, in the ſenſe you put upon the word national, nor have we yet any national inſpection laws. In the 34th page, in treating of the "Prohibitions of the exportation of raw materials," he ſpeaks of *national* workmen, and then proceeds to ſpeak of *foreign* workmen abroad rivaling *thoſe of the nation*, ſhewing, clearly, that by *national* he only means the oppoſite of *foreign*. He further ſays, in page 33, that duties on foreign manufactures are as good as bounties on the domeſtic fabrics, by the aid they give to the national (that is all the American) manufacturers; for it is plain they are as beneficial to each private manufacturer, as they would be even to a public factory. But regard to juſtice will lead you to admit, on a re-examination, that wherever *national* manufactories are mentioned, American, in the broadeſt ſenſe, are really meant.

It appears further, that the words "manufacturing *eſtabliſhments*" have miſled you. By the word eſtabliſhments is clearly meant, every manufacturing workſhop, great or ſmall, owned by one or many perſons. This is rendered too plain to require any argument, or any thing but due attention; for he ſays, in the 57th page, that the bounties propoſed, for an encouragement to thoſe eſtabliſhments, ſhould be allowed to *every perſon* carrying on manufactures as a regular trade.

You proceed to make ſome remarks, which appear to refer to the manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in New-Jerſey. It may be fairly aſked, how that can be miſnamed a *national* manufactory, wherein Congreſs have not one dollar of intereſt, when they have ſhewn no intention or diſpoſition to take an intereſt in it, when there has been no motion in, no propoſition to, no reſolution or act of Congreſs, which has the leaſt relation or reference to it. That inſtitution reſts ſolely upon an act of a ſtate, not of the United States---of one in fifteen of *the ſubdiviſions* of the nation, not of the nation itſelf. New-Jerſey ſees, without a murmur, a trading company, named a Bank (for many years an actual monopoly) eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania on one ſide, another by the legiſlature of New-York on the other. May we not give her undeſerved pain and juſt offence, by thus ſeverely cenſuring her in pamphlets, in news papers, and even in the open proceedings of our public ſocieties, for eſtabliſhing a trading company, denominated a Manufacturing Society, with much leſs capital? New-Jerſey has loſt her chance of foreign trade by the commercial eſtabliſhments of New-York and Pennſylvania. Her citizens, of every deſcription (and with them their monied capital) have been drawn, in very many inſtances, to Philadelphia and New-York, by our encouragements to trade. Shall the friends of equality and of diſtributive juſtice reprobate her endeavours to take ſome of the benefits of internal commerce, and the uſeful arts?

But you are apprehenſive, ſir, that the workmen will be d awn from our manufacturers by the exemption from militia duty. This apprehenſion was at an end before your addreſs was delivered, for there being then no militia law of New-Jerſey, there could be no exemption from it. The only militia law exiſting is that of Congreſs, and they have not given the Jerſey manufacturers that or any other exemption. Neither that ſociety, nor its workmen, nor its property, is to be found in any law of the union, nor have they ever been noticed in any of their proceedings. They have never received any patronage or protection from government, nor has any been aſked or propoſed for them, but what applied as ſtrongly and favourably to hatters, tanners, and other manufacturers of Pennſylvania, Georgia, New-Hampſhire, &c. as to the New Jerſey ſociety.

The ability of the company to monopolize hides, bark, lime, furs, and other raw materials for the hatter and tanner, will appear imaginary, when it is remembered, that a ſingle leathern article (thoes alone) as made in the United States, amount to ten times their capital, and that they are expreſly forbid, by the act of incorporation, to purchaſe any raw material, but ſuch only as they actually manufacture.

They cannot expect to draw the hands from the manufacturers of other ſtates, as they have reſolved to purſue thoſe branches, which are carried on by labour-ſaving machinery, nor can they expect to tempt a manufacturer, bred to the hatting or tanning buſineſs, to ſuperintend the intricate machinery of a cotton *ſpinning* mill. In what part of the buſineſs of a hatter, tanner, blackſmith, brewer diſtiller, ſhoemaker, copperſmith, watchmaker, wheelwright, or any other American manufacturing ſhop, do they teach men to ſpin by water? If you will examine the town of Paterſon, you will find nearly all the workmen from one rival manufacturing country in Europe, and none from Pennſylvania. Wages are too good in this ſtate. Beſides, if the induſtrious poor could get better wages, ſhould the friends of equality repine at it? Should not theſe honeſt citizens avail themſelves of the eſtabliſhed indefeaſable rights of man, and move from one part of their native country to another, to improve their condition, and increaſe the comforts of their wives and children, if they ſee the opportunity? Are we to bind them with worſe than Britiſh reſtrictions? Pennſylvania will loſe no manufacturers by the Jerſey ſociety, for the reaſons already given, nor will the reſt of the union, for five hundred men cannot be employed by their capital ſtock; but ſurely we ought not to impede the freeſt migration from ſtate to ſtate, having millions of vacant lands to ſettle by the citizens of New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and New-England.

While the warmeſt revolutioniſts in France, the diſfranchiſed part of the citizens of Great Britain and Ireland, and the temperate, determined friends of liberty in Poland, are honouring the conſtitution and adminiſtration of our national government with the moſt diſtinguiſhed approbation, it cannot but excite the deepeſt regret, that the Preſident of a very reſpectable public ſociety, in one of the moſt ancient counties of Pennſylvania, ſhould ſo far differ from thoſe, whoſe acts and writings he repreſents as reſting on the baſis of perfect wiſdom, as to hold up the idea of early and open oppoſition to the framers of that conſtitution, now the adminiſtrators of that government. Preparing his heart with all his affection for his fellow citizens, with all his reverence for public order, and with a lively remembrance of the virtues of the gallant *corps* of French officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the revolutions of America and France, let him caſt a conſiderate eye upon the alarming dangers, which thoſe patriots foreſaw, and which the unneceſſary warmth of a very few over-zealous (however honeſt) men, have drawn upon the all-intereſting cauſe of the French revolution. It is an aweful ſubject, unhappily requiring no comment, tho' it merits the beſt conſideration of the ſincere friends of *the alliance*, and of *the general liberty of mankind*.

HONESTUS.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now ſelling at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed caſſimers, caſſimer waiſtcoat ſhapes, ſtriped and plain coatings, duffils and bearſkins, roſe blankets, ſtriped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, buckings and flannels, ſtrouds, hunters, plains, kerſies, ſwanſkins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendall cottons yard wide linſeys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, laſtings and florentines, worſted and hair pluſh, velverets, thickſets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Iriſh linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch ſhirtings, dowlas, ſheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, faſhionable plated ſilk and cotton, and ſilk and worſted hoſe, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marſeilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey ſtripes, cotton checks, diaper and damaſk table cloths, 18-4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of Engliſh mantuas, modes and ſattins, ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,----Beſt SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARDWIRE, London and Briſtol Pewter aſſorted, Tin Plates, Window Glaſs, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be ſettled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

September 18, 1792. ¶

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obſtruct the operation of the Laws of the United States, for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the ſame, enacted purſuant to expreſs authority delegated in the conſtitution of the United States; which proceedings are ſubverſive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government.

And whereas ſuch proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reaſon of the moderation which has been heretofore ſhewn on the part of the government, and of the diſpoſition which has been manifeſted by the Legiſlature (who alone have authority to ſuſpend the operation of laws) to obviate cauſes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as poſſible: And whereas it is the particular duty of the executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent intereſts and happineſs of the people require, that every legal and neceſſary ſtep ſhould be purſued, as well to prevent ſuch violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to juſtice the infractors of the laws, and ſecure obedience thereto.

Now therefore, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, do by theſe preſents moſt earneſtly admoniſh and exhort all perſons whom it may concern, to refrain and deſiſt from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever, having for object, or tending to obſtruct, the operation of the laws aforeſaid; inaſmuch as all lawful ways and means will be ſtrictly put in execution, for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and ſecuring obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magiſtrates and officers, whom it may concern, according to the duties of their ſeveral offices, to exert the powers in them reſpectively veſted by law for the purpoſes aforeſaid; hereby alſo enjoining and requiring all perſons whomſoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of Government, and the preſervation of the public peace, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, according to law.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and of the Independence of the United States the ſeventeenth.

By the Preſident, GEO. WASHINGTON.
TH. JEFFERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAPER-MILL ſituated on the Ridge Road, near Schuylkill, five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber.

All thoſe who have any demands on the ſubſcriber are deſired to bring in their accounts, for ſettlement, at furtheſt within three months; and thoſe who are indebted to him, are likewiſe deſired to make payment, without fail, within the ſaid time, to

SIMON GLASS, Paper-maker.

October 2, 1792.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 26th inſtant, an indented Servant Man, named DANIEL COX, country born, about five feet ſeven inches high, tolerably well ſet, pale complexion, ſandy hair and eyes, is marked from his hip to his ankle, on his right ſide, with the reſemblance of beets; had on, and took with him, a reddiſh cambiet jacket and a reddiſh broadcloth coat, a ſtriped jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and tow trowſers, two pair of neats leather ſhoes, two pair of plated buckles, one pair ſquare and the other round, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in the jail of this county, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty-four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

BELIN,
No. 138, north Front-ſtreet.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1ſt of June laſt, a Cheſnut Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt the ſame, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792. ¶

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. tf.

PARIS, August 12.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Sunday morning, 7 o'clock.

An individual, accompanied by several citizens, announced, that, having perceived a man lurking among the trees, near the convent des Feiullans, as if wishing to procure access, and, in other respects, looking suspicious, he had seized, and now brought him to the Assembly. He added, that a plan was formed for carrying off the King; that yesterday and to day, a number of suspicious looking persons had been lurking about; and that the man now arrested could certainly be nothing but one of La Fayette's spies.

The President having interrogated this man, who had been seen during the whole of Friday and part of Saturday near the King's person, he said that his name was Rohan Sabot. It appeared that he was enrolled in the National Guards in one of the battalions of Paris; and that he had gone to the castle to guard the King without any orders, and afterwards followed him to the National Assembly.

The Assembly put their seal upon the papers found upon him, and sent him to the committee of the section.

Anacharsis Cloots (the orator of the human race,) at the head of some Prussians, presented himself at the bar. He protested that he and these strangers were united in brotherly affection with the French, and that they had come for the purpose of offering to raise a Prussian legion to fight in the cause of justice, humanity and liberty. He concluded with presenting a Prussian officer of rank, whom they wished to command the legion.

The Assembly adopted the propofal, and decreed the raising of the regiment, which is to be named the Vandal Legion.

The sitting terminated by the following decree:

1. "That the hotel of the minister of Justice shall be set apart for the reception of the king.

2. "He shall be protected by a guard, subject to the authority of the Mayor of Paris, and of the commander of the National Guard, who shall be responsible for his safety and that of his family.

3. "The sum of five hundred thousand livres shall be allowed for his expences, till the meeting of the Nation Convention."

Sunday Morning, 10 o'clock.

M. Rush.—"It was announced to you yesterday that an extraordinary courier, who brought to the deputies of the Bas-Rhin the dispatches of that department, had said that they contained news of a victory gained by Marshal Luckner. This packet contained no such intelligence. It consisted only of petitions from the different Municipalities; but I have just now received a letter from the Municipality of Landau, informing me, that since M. Custine succeeded to Martignac in the command, the traitors of that place have emigrated; and the enemy, in the neighbourhood, have broke up their camp and disappeared."

M. Renard, an artist, presented to the Assembly a piece of ordnance, so constructed as to be fired 90 times in a minute by one man.

Some petitioners, admitted to the bar, requested, that since the King was detained as an hostage, a guard might be assigned him—not a *guard of honor*, but *one of safety!* and he should have *no communication with any person whatever!* Referred to the military committee.

A number of petitioners being then admitted to the bar, their orater spoke as follows:

"Legislators! There is amongst you a deputy who is a traitor to his country. We have brought proofs of his treachery. M. Blancgilly of Marseilles called himself the friend of the people. When appointed a deputy, he kept up a correspondence with his fellow citizens, rather like a demagogue than an enlightened patriot. He has assumed the livery of the Aristocrats. Since the 20th June, he has been circulating a work, written by himself, which one would rather ascribe to the Minister Terrier. This work is full of calumnies against the Marseillese. On the 21st of July, he wrote—'You may depend upon the following facts: Armies, formidable both by their number and discipline, are advancing against us. It is as impossible to stop them as to move mountains.——The transactions of the tweatieth of june have won over all hearts to the king. Hasten therefore to be first, like good men, in quitting the society of conspirators, lest you be confounded with them. The plot formed for assassinating the King disgraces the federates of this city." This man then did not know the pleasure of having a country! His hands have been formed to wear chains!—Legislators! banish from you this traitor! this infamous wretch! Time will inform you who are the real regicides,—whether those who wish for a constitutional King, or those who, wishing to restore despotism, have exposed him to the Vengeance of a people determined either to perish or be free. It is true, the Marseillese consider all Kings as the scourge of the earth; but if they are desirous of freeing themselves from theirs, it is not by cronies, but by the sovereign will of the people. Louis XVI. having dug the grave of Royalty, the only service he could have rendered France."—Loud and reiterated applauses followed this address.

A member of the deputation from Marseilles said, that Mr. Blancgilly had so completely performed the part of a political hypocrite, that, at the beginning of the revolution he was detained six or seven months a prisoner at Marseilles as an incendiary.

M. Cranet of Marseilleis.—"An administrator of the Bouches du Rhone has just sent me the printed copy of a letter, written by M. Blancgilly to Boyer, the chief of the conspiracy, which was to cut the throats of all the members of the administrative body of our city." Several voices cried out, "Read, read the letter!" on which the following sentence was read: "The Jacobins will never succeed in establishing republicanism, nor the Feuillants in establishing monarchy. Nothing could exceed the courage of our good King and his august spouse. On the 20th of June, they were robbed of a considerable quantity of plate and jewels. Our armies are every where defeated. The King of Prussia will be at Coblentz on the 13th.—Every thing will go on well. He will spend the Autumn in Paris. About the end of July or middle of August, Monsieur will be declared Regent of the kingdom, and Louis XVI. *really* King of France, will no longer be the constitutional King of the French. [Murmers of indignation were heard from all sides of the Hall.]

M. Lacroix. 'I moved for a decree of accusation against M. Blancgilly, because I believed that this copy had been collated by an administrator; but as it is only printed, he must be ordered to the tribune to answer interrogatories [several voices cried out *No, no; at the bar*] at the tribune (continued the speaker) for, until a decree of accusation has been passed against a representative of the people, he is considered as innocent. I request that the Assembly may order one of its messengers to repair to his house, and summon him to come immediately to the Assembly.

This proposition was adopted.

POLAND.

The Empress of Russia, desirous, as she pretended, of stopping the further effusion of blood, sent orders to her generals to propose an armistice, which was accepted. She afterwards wrote a letter with her own hand to the King of Poland, in which she pointed out the folly of his attempting to defend the new constitution by the force of arms, as she was resolved to double, and even triple, her army if necessary, in order to overturn it. She, at the same time, informed him, that the courts of Berlin and Vienna "fully agreed in sentiments with her; and that farther obstinacy on his part would induce these powers to unite their forces against him.

This letter made such an impression on the mind of Stanislaus, that he immediately resolved to sign a renunciation of the constitution, and this intention he communiced to the diet at Warsaw, which will even be dissolved to give place to that of Tangowitz.

It is however stated, with confidence, and we believe on good authority, that the new constitution will not be entirely annulled, but undergo considerable alterations. One article is, "That the succession of the Throne of Poland shall be settled on Prine Constantine Paulowitz, second son of the Grand Duke of Russia, and his heirs male.

The sudden change in the political hemisphere has been communicated by express to every court in Europe.

The king, it is said, deeply affected in being thus disappointed in carrying his beneficent plans into execution, has resolved to retire from the supreme management of affairs, and even from the capital, where, in future, he can experience nothing but mortification. With regard to the Elector of Saxony, this event proves that he acted like a wise and prudent Prince, in not rashly accepting the crown which was offered him.

Prince Constantine Paulowitz, who has been named to the Polish succession, was born on the 8th of May 1779: and his appointment will, no doubt, at any rate prevent the dread of a partition. The Empress, after settling this affair, it is not impossible, may think of extending her territories more southward, and even her good friends and allies, Austria and Prussia, by their wavering actions, may one day be engaged in a war of her kindling.

BOSTON.

Sept. 29. On Thursday arrived here, the brig Sally, Capt. Trevett, from Nantz, which she left the 6th of August. By a French gentleman, passenger in her, we are confidently assured, that M. Desparbes, Camp Marshal, appointed Governor of St Domingo in the room of Mr. Blancheland, sailed from the isle of Aix, near Rochefort, the 22d July, with 30 transports, having on board between 6 and 7000 troops destined for St. Domingo, and convoyed by some men of war, commanded by M. de Cambis.

RICHMOND, October 1.

Several inhabitants of Winchester and its vicinity intend to petition Congress, at their next session, to take into consideration the impropriety of officers acting under the excise laws being proprietors of stills, or any way interested therein.

Various accounts from the country concur in mentioning that the late frosts have done considerable injury to the tobacco and fodder.

By a letter from his Excellency the Governor, we are authorised to announce to the public, that Col. Harden, with his companion, on a mission to the Indians respecting a treaty of peace, on delivering their credentials, were immediately made prisoners, and sentenced to be burnt as spies. Col. Harden saw his companion expire, under all the tortures which savage ingenuity could invent; and was himself the next morning after his friend's execution to have experienced the same fate; but was stolen from his confinement by 8 young Wyandot warriors, who safely conducted him to Fort Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

A letter from the municipality of Port-de Paix, to the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo, inserted in a Cape-Francois paper of the 9th ult. contains an agreeable account of the cordial re-union of the people of colour, free blacks and whites, in that quarter. It says:

"The citizens of Port-de-Paix have effected a reform in the national guard, and have composed the two first companies of an equal proportion of white and coloured citizens: officers have been chosen, apportioned in the same manner.—These two companies have sworn, under arms, to forget the old causes of dissention, and have promised to denounce those, who, by their actions or conversation, should endeavour anew to create disturbances.

"They afterwards went to M. Vincent's, a free negro, and wealthy proprietor, captain of the second company, who gave them a splendid entertainment, at which M. Casamajor, the municipal officers, and a number of citizens, white and of colour, assisted. Good humour was also one of the guests. Patriotic toasts were drank, and the advantages of a cordial re-union were sung.

"The same evening M. Collas, captain of the first company, gave a ball. Several white ladies, as well as of colour, assisted;--the municipality, M. Casamajor, the officers of the troops of the line and of the national navy, the grenadiers of the 41st regiment, and a great number of citizens of every class, formed a crouded company.

"All was harmony and cordiality, and an excellent supper concluded the fete. The company separated late in the evening, well satisfied with the pleasing effects of this friendly meeting, and fully persuaded, that nothing but unanimity and a friendly union of all classes of citizens can save the colony."

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct, 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scorch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vices, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming pans; spelter; brass and paper ink stands; steelyards; currriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and the other states, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate respect shall be paid to any order by letter addressed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a list of such books as they may have occasion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him so to do, so that they may be had in a few months after the order sent.

G. D. expects shortly a further very general and valuable collection from the same place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and several third and fourth vols. of same Reports.

No. 313, High street, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Institutes; Cases in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (second hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrow's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackstone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Vesey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Cases in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Cases in Chancery; Comyns's Digest, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's History of a Suit at Law; Richardson's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Essays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. System of Pleading, including a Translation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Devises; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Devises; Wright on Tenures; Wilson on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchstone; Lovelass on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weskett on Insurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A succinct Digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Costs; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foster's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Boscawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, situate on the east branch of Susquehanna, Martick township, Lancaster county, about two miles below the mouth of Pequea, with two good dwelling houses, barns and stables, two good young bearing apple orchards, a good young bearing peach orchard, a large quantity of meadow made, and a sufficient quantity more may be made, and a never-failing stream of water, fitting for both grist and saw mills. The land lies in a healthy pleasant situation, with a fine prospect into York county; it is well watered and timbered, and very fitting for any gentleman farmer, as it is very fertile. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

N. B. The land is very answerable to be divided in two or three parts, as the purchasers see convenient.

October 9, 1792.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will sail the first of December *next.*

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

LONDON,

August 13. Should the Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops march beyond the frontiers into France, the deſertions to the French armies will ſoon thin their ranks. The Auſtrians on all occaſions have manifeſted their partiality for the cauſe of the French, and the Pruſſian ſoldiers are ſuch ſlaves, they will be happy to join the banners of freedom, where they ſhall be ſuffered to act and think like men, and enjoy the bleſſings of free citizens.

The Pruſſian army are ſo encumbered, and the men are ſo averſe to fight againſt the French, that if they meet with no impediment from the enemy, they will require ſeveral weeks before they can reach Paris. If the French are not too impetuous, it is probable that they will have the power of making their own terms, though the enemy ſhould invade their country. If their Generals agree to fight on the defenſive, they muſt harraſs the army of the Ex-princes and their allies, more than people in general are aware.

FRENCH CAMP AT MAULDE.

August 5.

An hundred and five Auſtrian deſerters came into the camp yeſterday, bringing with them their arms and bagage. They declared to the General, that our advanced guard would be attacked, in the enſuing night, by twelve hundred Auſtrians.

An ambuſcade was accordingly formed, during the night, of four battalions, with cannon. At two o'clock an heavy ſound announced the approach of the enemy's party. They were ſuffered to advance cloſe to the poſts, and, on a ſudden, the cannon, loaded with grape ſhot, and all the muſquetry, were fired upon them. Another volley inſtantly ſucceeded, ſcattering death and alarm amongſt them.

They precipitated themſelves in diſorder upon each other; their officers, in vain, endeavoured to rally them, and they fired, leaving the greateſt parts of their muſquets. Twenty waggons of wounded have been brought in, with a great number of priſoners, and fifteen horſes, belonging to the officers. The number of dead has not been announced.

August 14.

The duke of Brunſwick's army entered the French territories laſt Tueſday, and in their progreſs burnt all the growing corn, ſpreading deſolation wherever they came.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Captain Dring, who arrived at New York on Thurſday laſt, in 35 days from Bourdeaux, informs that all was quiet there at his departure.—He confirms the account of the murder of three aged prieſts at Cauderan, a village near Bourdeaux.

We have been favoured with Paris papers to the 16th of Auguſt, from which we have copied the following:

PARIS,

Aug. 9. Yeſterday was remarkable for a number of ſingular events, all of which I ſhall give you in their order:

About noon M. Santerre, at the head of a deputation of the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg, St. Antoine, waited on M. Pethion, at the Mayoralty, and preſented him a Civic Crown, and a model of a veſſel in ſilver, the emblem of the city of Paris.

M. Santerre harangued him in the name of his fellow citizens, and concluded thus—"As long as you are MASTER of a veſſel, I *ſhall feel a glory in ſerving as cabin-boy.*"—(MOUSE.)

M. Pethion aſſured them of his gratitude, and his determination never to abandon the cauſe of the people.

About two o'clock we were near having had a general alarm; three of the murderers of M. Duhamel, in the affair of the Champs Elyſees, two of whom are Marſeillois, were arreſted by a Juſtice's warrant. They were conducted to the Central office, when they were ordered to be committed; but intelligence arriving that the Marſeillois were arming to reſcue them, the juſtice of peace wrote to M. Pethion for a ſtrong guard of Gens d'armerie; a detachment of 200 cavalry were inſtantly ſent, who guarded the office till evening, where they were ſafely lodged in priſon. In the mean time, the people miſunderſtanding that it was the Mayor who ordered this ſtrong guard, they began to expreſs in very marked terms their diſapprobation.

M. Pethion, who had been idolized in the morning, was now accuſed of being ſold to the Civil Liſt; of intriguing with Mad. Veto, and ſacrificing his good friends the "Sans Culottes." A man, who drank to his health, was very ill treated by the very mob who, in the morning, had paid him adoration. But ſuch is the ſtate of French popularity, inconſtant as their diſpoſitions: a-pro-pos of the Marſeillois, I told you yeſterday that private quarrels had cauſed the loſs of many lives within this fortnight.

Theſe people, ſince their arrival in Paris, the 30th ult. what with the affars of the Champs Elyſees, the quarrel with the Swiſs, and private rencontres with ſome of the National Guards, were found on their muſter roll yeſterday to be fourteen *minus*. They ſtill continue their frolicks; for they had ſcarce changed to their new barracks in the Rue des Cordelliers, than they amuſed themſelves the night before laſt with breaking and deſtroying the ſtatues that adorned the Facade of the Ci-devant Egliſe, which was now granting them ſhelter.

When the National Aſſembly broke up yeſterday, Meſſrs. Vaublance, Dumas, Dumoland, and ſome other members, went to the Palais Royal to dine.

It ſhould ſeem that M. Vaublance had propheſied what was to happen to him in the morning. Theſe gentlemen had no ſooner entered the Palais Royal by the Rue St. Honorie, than they were aſſailed by the mob; they took refuge, after receiving conſiderable ill treatment, in the Corps de Guard—the people encreaſing, and the Guard not being ſufficient to protect them, they eſcaped by a back window, and got off without further miſchief. The whole of the evening the Populace were uncommonly diſcontented. The King had publiſhed a long proclamation, inviting the people to peace and order, but this was torn down and burned publicly at the Palais Royal---Nay, M. Glanet avowed it openly in the Jacobines that evening; and M. Merlin, at the ſame ſociety, after inculpating this proclamation, and bewailing the loſs of the Decree of accuſation againſt La Fayette, announced that this day, in conſequence of the attacks made upon M. M. Vaublance and other Members, it would be propoſed to transfer the National Aſſembly to Rouen.

He propoſed to the members then preſent, at the Jacobines, in caſe the meaſure ſhould be carried, to remain and deliberate, ſpite of the decree. From all theſe circumſtances, it is no longer doubtful, that ſome great event will take place this week.

The night before laſt, an alarm was given at the Arſenal, ſeveral perſons had been ſeen in the foſſe of the Baſtile. The centinels fired on them—the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine were immediately in arms with M. Santerre at their head, but it proved to be only an illuſion.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Aug. 16. M. Le Brun, ſecretary for foreign affairs, notified the aſſembly that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had declared war againſt France; the Imperial Catharine, from the moſt remote corner of the north, ordered Frenchmen to reinſtate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives.---M. Geneſt, the French ambaſſador, has been expelled Ruſſia.---Referred to the Diplomatic committee.

Louis XVI. is now in the Temple, he was transferred there laſt Tueſday.---M. Petion was in the ſame carriage with the King and his family—Louis ſeemed afraid: the croud on the Place Vendome hindered his coach from proceeding; and it ſtopped exactly oppoſite to the demoliſhed ſtatue of Louis XIV. The fall of that magnificent idol muſt have awoke ſtrange reflections in his ſwollen breaſt, all inimical to the vanity of terreſtial affairs.---O Louis! how eaſy might it have been for you to have avoided ſuch humiliation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SITTING OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

M. Bazire, in the name of the committee *de Surveillance*, preſented ſeveral letters and memorials found in the King's library. The letters were written from Coblentz to M. Noailles de Poix, to obtain pay for the king's guards at Coblentz.—It appeared, that the King had paid them, even after the month of January, 1792.

M. Bazire informed the Aſſembly, that the Prince de Poix had been taken in cuſtody, by order of the committee *de Surveillance*.

JACOBIN CLUB.

MONDAY, Auguſt 13.

M. Simonne, one of the gentlemen commiſſioned to draw up the petition to the National Aſſembly, aſked and obtained leave to read it to the Society:

"LEGISLATORS!

"Wearried out by long and irkſome oppreſſion, the people of France roſe up the 14th of July, 1789, and the Baſtile diſappeared! victim of the corruption and knavery of the majority of the Conſtituent Aſſembly. The 10th of Auguſt, 1792, they ſtood up once more to annihilate an unjuſt power, a rock againſt which their ſovereignty ſplit. Frenchmen now-a-days deſtroy the very effigies of their tyrants, which is publiſhing to the univerſe that they aim at being free! Attend to that terrible voice, Legiſlators! It is the voice of Nature! of Reaſon! and of Power! Lend an attentive ear to it; and, until you ſhall have made room for a National Convention, let all your decrees be dictated by the Genius of Freedom! Be what the times require you to be!---Adopt vigorous, potent, and efficacious meaſures, and without prejudging any thing relative to the operations of the National Convention---exert yourſelves in rendering it as perfect as poſſible. Such is the taſk you have to perform. The people are up; nor will they ſit peaceably down until their rights, too long invaded and uſurped, do take place of the pretended duties inſolently impoſed upon them; they will not ſit peaceably down until their enemies be reduced to ſhameful inability of doing further miſchief, and until the traitors of the country ſhall have been brought to condign puniſhment for their perfidy.

"We, therefore, requeſt the National Aſſembly, in the name of the 48 ſections of the capital,

"In the firſt place, without enumerating the long liſt of La Fayette's well-known crimes, that they do declare him infamous and a traitor to his country; that they do allow any ſoldier or citizen to fall upon him *(de lui courir ſus)*, and bring him, dead or alive, to the bar of the National Aſſembly.

"2dly, That they do diſmiſs the ſtaff-officers *(l'Etat Major)* of the army, and all the public officers appointed by Louis XVI. The French people, in their turn, declare war againſt nobles and againſt tyrants—they cannot therefore, confide in nobles, nor in the creatures of Louis XVI.

"3dly, That the public officers appointed by the King, being in his intereſt, can neither be admitted into the primary aſſemblies, nor be choſen by ſuch.

"4thly, That the primary aſſemblies do name their own repreſentatives, and that therefore there be no electoral bodies.---It will be in vain objected that this mode is tedious, on account of the population and extent of each department.---To do away that argument, we ſhall illuſtrate what we advance, by quoting the city of Paris as an inſtance.---The capital is more populous than a whole department, ſtill the Mayor and the municipal officers are named by the primary aſſemblies of the ſections; in ſhort, all the objections againſt election by primary aſſemblies muſt yield to this grand principle—

"*The ſovereign people ſhould alienate their ſovereignty as little as poſſible.*

"5thly, In fine, petitioners requeſt, that the National Aſſembly do, without loſs of time, repeal the decree concerning a governor for the Prince Royal; becauſe the nation wiſhes to be entirely free; and becauſe it is anticipating on their will, and the proceedings of the National Convention, to think of a ſucceſſor to the crown. Such, Legiſlators! is the will of the people of Paris, who do not fear being contradicted by the department; the ſacred flame of liberty blazes in their boſom. Paris began the revolution in the year 1789---Paris will bring it to a concluſion in 1792. We repeat it; the people roſe up to reſiſt oppreſſion---and the people will not ſit down in peace, until they are certain there exiſt no more oppreſſors."

The Club broke up at nine o'clock.

Capt. Macpherſon, of the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, arrived here on Sunday laſt from Oſtend, which place he left on the 26th of Auguſt, informs, that two days before he ſailed, letters were received by the magiſtrates of the city informing, that M. la Fayette and a number of his officers were taken by ſome peaſants within the Auſtrian lines, and that he was conveyed and ſecurely confined in the caſtle of Antwerp, about 10 leagues from Oſtend.

Reports in Oſtend relative to this affair were various before he ſailed.

Some ſaid he was on a reconoitring party with a few of his officers, and was ſurprized and taken by about double the number of peaſants.

Another report is, that he was in diſguiſe, and endeavouring to make his way through the country towards ſome ſea port to take ſhipping for America. That he was diſcovered by ſome of the inhabitants, ſeized and delivered into the hands of government.

He requeſted, it is alſo ſaid, to be removed from the ſcene of action on the frontiers, and choſe Antwerp for the place of his confinement.

The account of his being taken and actually confined, was communicated to Capt. Macpherſon by the merchant to whom he was conſigned, who had ſeen the letters received by the magiſtrates.

There can therefore be but little doubt of the reality of the fact. What led to his being taken is not ſo evident.

That a general officer ſhould venter into an enemy's country with ſo little caution as to be captured by peaſants is not very probable; that M. la Fayette ſhould deſert the cauſe at the moment it moſt needed his ſupport, is more incredible.

Information received in town from Bourdeaux, via New-York, may aſſiſt in unravelling the myſtery. A veſſel arrived in New-York from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left on the laſt day of Auguſt informs, that a decree of accuſation againſt M. la Fayette had received the ſanction of a majority of the National Aſſembly. That orders were in conſequence iſſued to apprehend him, and another commander was choſen in his ſtead.

M. la Fayette, it is probable, receiving information of this decree, before the arm of the Jacobin party could reach him, may have taken the reſolution to eſcape their fury.

The breach of the conſtitution by the Jacobins would not have been ſufficient to have led him to abandon his country; but the command being taken from him by the ruling party, put it out of his power to be any longer ſerviceable, eſpecially as his arreſt was decreed, which might be followed by a ſummary trial, condemnation and perhaps death.

An attempt to fly to this country as an aſylum, would be extremely natural in ſuch circumſtances, and not unworthy of himſelf.

He will be treated with humanity by the deſpots into whoſe hands he has fallen;—not ſo if the emigrants had him in their power. His efforts in favour of the king, whoſe life he has ſaved more than once, will plead powerfully in his behalf;—but it is much to be regretted, that if it was his plan to fly to this country, he ſhould have been unſucceſsful;—Here he might have enjoyed the ſweets of that liberty, in the cauſe of which he has been ſo active, and we ſhould have had an opportunity of teſtifying our admiration for his character and gratitude for his ſervices.

Captain Machpherſon alſo informs, that before he came away ſeveral of the officers of the northern army had arrived at Oſtend, and among others Count Dillon. They were probably impelled to emigrate in diſguſt at the proceedings of the Jacobins.

The Duke of Brunſwick had taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral French towns without meeting with oppoſition.

The laſt accounts from Paris deſcribed the city as in a ſtate of more tranquility ſince the depoſition of the King.

The decree of accuſation againſt La Fayette and his capture, added to the depoſition of the King, have made a change in the ſituation of affairs in France. The cauſe of the conſtitution expires; but that of liberty and republicaniſm are ſtill to be ſupported.

It remains to be ſeen whether a majority of French citizens will ſupport the proceedings of the Jacobins at Paris: It remains to be determined whether the royaliſts, ariſtocrats and conſtitutionaliſts will not be more numerous than republicans. If the republicans can maintain a decided ſuperiority within, the cauſe of liberty and equality may ſtill prevail, this muſt ſtill be the wiſh of every friend to the rights of man. It is better that France ſhould feel for a few years the evils of anarchy than again to experience the horrors of deſpotiſm. The French, the great body of the French nation, have ſeen the dawn of liberty, they can never bend to the yoke of tyranny.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Hon. Edward Shippen, Eſq; Doctor of Laws; the Hon. Jaſper Yates Eſq; and the Hon. William Bradford, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſame Court, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of September laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the ſtate-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the ſixth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the ſaid city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the city or county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and in the ſeventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Radcliff, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 1ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 190 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, 20 miles from Philadelphia, 3 miles from the Billet, 2½ miles from Horſham, and 1 mile from Neſhaminy meeting-houſes. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, with a very good kitchen, cellar, orchard, ſpring-houſe, barn, hay-houſe and ſtables, and a well of conſtant water, about 50 rods from which is another (ſtone) dwelling houſe and kitchen, a cellar, well of good water, and an orchard; this houſe is adjoining the ſtreet road leading from Briſtol to Montgomery, and in a ſuitable ſituation for a ſtore; alſo fifteen acres of meadow, chiefly timothy and clover, and more may be made; fifty acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land, bounded by lands of Joſeph Paul, Robert Comley, Jacob Perry, Michael Rapps, and William Kerr. The premiſes are in extraordinary good repair, and may be viewed any time previous to the day of ſale, by applying to Jonathan Radcliff, reſiding thereon. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by JAMES RADCLIFF, JONATHAN RADCIFF, } Executors.

October 6, 1792.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, that an election will be held at the court-houſe in Newtown, and at the houſe of Ludwick Benner, on the firſt Tueſday in November next, for the purpoſe of chooſing Electors for the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

October 2d, 1792.

WHEREAS my Wife HANNAH, has eloped from me without a juſt cauſe, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons not to lend or truſt her any thing on my account, for I mean not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. ‡ JOSEPH UPDEGROVE.

Skippack, September 24, 1792

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, Nineteen ſtray SHEEP. The owner or owners thereof are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 26 1792. † BARTLE BARTLESON.

CAME to the Dwelling of the Subſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark ſorrel HORSE, with a hump back, bald face, and has but one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 28, 1792. † JESSE COLLOM.

Burlington, September 12, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Work, entituled

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE:

To be published quarterly, and contain 96 Octavo pages, neatly and correctly printed, and stitched in blue covers.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT is proposed that at least one half of this Magazine, shall contain information on the subjects of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, particularly applicable to New-Jersey and the middle states; which shall be so connected as to be separated from the other part of the work, and at the end of every two years (when it will make a volume of 384 pages) a title page and index will be given gratis; and endeavours will be used, to make it as compleat a Farmer's Assistant and Agricultural Legacy, as can be left to their posterity. --This will be under the particular patronage of the gentlemen of the Burlington County Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

II. The remaining half shall contain amusements, and essays, serious and entertaining, philosophical, mechanical, historical, political, and poetical; (of these, original pieces shall have a preference) with the most material occurrences, foreign and domestic, which may happen during the quarter; in the variety and choice of all which, such especial care shall be taken, as may be necessary to render it instructing and amusing to the reader. To this part also, at the end of every two years, will be given, a title page and index.

A periodical work of this kind, judiciously conducted, promises to be of great utility----As it will chiefly be applied to Agriculture, and such Domestic Manufactures as come within the compass of private families, useful experiments will be related in the most plain and easy manner, and pains will be taken, to obtain from the different societies, every valuable communication on those subjects. The farmer wanting advice on any matter which may be new to him, by proposing his difficulty in one number, has the fairest opportunity of being informed in the next: It is hoped, therefore, that the Farmer's Magazine, will prove a valuable source of improvement in practical husbandry.

III. If suitable encouragement attends these proposals, the first number will contain the months of November, December, and January, and be published on the 1st of February, 1793, and continued quarterly.---A list of the subscribers, as patrons of the work, will be published in the first number.

IV. The price will be One Dollar, a year, to be paid (punctually) in half yearly payments --after a payment becomes due, no subscriber must expect to receive the next number until the preceding ones are paid for.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Bailey, and Johnson, Printers Philadelphia, and by the publisher in Burlington. ‡ ISAAC NEALE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negroe Man, who calls himself JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do. one brownish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowsers, one of topsail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negroe's house, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will secure him so that his master shall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Chester, August 21, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 1st of September instant, a Negroe Man, named CUFF about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkable large feet and hands, and has lost several of his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a full'd lightish brown colour linsey coat, shirt, tow trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him to his master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† SIMON VANARTSDALEN.

Currying and Leather-Selling Business.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches; they have on hand a large assortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, best English Ben and Crop Soals; also various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to sell wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, No. 93, Chesnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24 1792. t f.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at his Nursery, on Lancaster road, 29 miles from Philadelphia, a large Quantity of APPLE TREES, both grafted and natural, of large growth, which he will sell at a reasonable rate. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied with either Apple, Peach or Cherry Trees, on the shortest notice, and to satisfaction. The season for planting will be from the 15th of October, and as long as the weather permits; and in the spring as early as the ground will permit, to the 10th of April. Orders may be left at the Smith's shop at Broad run, by the 29 mile stone, or at the Fox Chace. The public may be furnished with the above Articles, by applying to the Subscriber, living at Hains's Nursery, in Uwchlan township.

September 24 1792. † ISRAEL MEREDITH.

RAN AWAY from Catharina Hillegas, widow of Adam Hillegas, late of Upper Hanover township, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, deceased, on the night of Friday the 14th instant, a NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years old, had on when she went away, two half linen petticoats, two cotton short gowns, besides a half linen one, a pair of new shoes, and a man's white wool hat; has lost one of her eyes; 'tis supposed she was taken away by a free Negroe man. Whoever takes up and secures said wench, so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by CATHARINA HILLEGAS.

Upper Hanover, September 17, 1792. †

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common." the several shares in the tract of land called *Estaugh's*, lying in Broad Neck, Salem county, will be balloted for, at the House of Jacob Frien, Inn-keeper, in said county, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
ELI ELMER,
JOSEPH HEWARD, } Commissioners.

Sep. 1, 1792 4w. ¶

MILLS *and* LANDS *for* SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county, about nine miles above the navigable tide-waters of Susquehanna river, two and an half miles from Peach-bottom-ferry, two miles from Bald-friar-ferry, on said river, and thirty miles from the landing of Christiana bridge, on the navigable waters of Delaware, A good Merchant-mill, with two water-wheels, two pair of stones, one burr the other country, three boulting-chests, reels, &c. The mill-house of stone, 52 by 45 feet, two stories high, also a saw-mill adjoining; the whole in good repair, and calculated for extensive business for merchant and country work, were built in 1784, on a good and never-failing stream of water, called Conewingo; together with ninety acres of land, on which are erected a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a well of good water, log barn, 75 by 25 feet, with stables, smoke-house, &c. Seven acres of the land cleared and chiefly watered meadow of an excellent quality, a young bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, the remainder of the lands are in timber. The main road leading from York-town to Christiana bridge passes by the improvements. This site will suit any person desirous of carrying on the millering business in an extensive manner, as large supplies of wheat are brought from York county and the adjacent country, across Peach-bottom and the other near ferries on Susquehanna river. The title is indisputable, and possession may be had at an early period after the sale shall be made. The payment of purchase-money will be made convenient to a good purchaser, by GEORGE M'CULLOCH.

Little Britain township,
Lancaster county Sept 4, 1792. ¶

WAS taken up, on the 7th of this instant, on the premises of the subscriber, living in Germantown township, between the 8 and 9 mile stone, two COWS, one of them brown, with a white face, and the other brown, with white specks and white forehead. The owner or owners, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 8, 1792. ‡ HENRY SWEYER

BROKE into the garden of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, a bright bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, about six years old, 14 and an half hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

August 11, 1792. ¶ MATTHIAS DESHONG.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MARSHALL, about fifteen years old, a well set hearty looking boy, of a winning speech, and not very fair complexion, had on a light olive coloured coattee, a short under jacket, red and blue striped trowsers, white thread stockings, a pair of shoes not much worn, and a new felt hat---likewise took with him two shirts. It is supposed he will bend his course towards Salem, New-Jersey Whoever will apprehend and secure said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward. MICHAEL MINIER.

Philadelphia 9th Month 11, 1792

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the plantation of the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old last spring, not shod, both hind feet white, some white hairs in both flanks, a small blaze down her face, trots long and easy, has a scar across one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a switch tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall receive TWENTY DOLLAR reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brough home, with reasonable charges, paid by

August 12 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coattee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the house of Mr. John Schneider, about three miles from Reading, on the 22d of August, Nancy Olphut, a servant girl, lately from Ireland, about 17 years of age, of a middle stature, marked with the small-pox, black hair; took with her a green worsted gown, two short gowns, one double purple striped calico, one cotton and linen ditto, a pink petticoat, sundry other clothes, and a man's hat; she frequently smokes tobacco. Whoever will take up the said servant and deliver her to the subscribers, or have her secured in any goal in the state of Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to

JAMES MAY Reading,
GEORGE WHITEHILL, Harrisburgh,
Or the PRINTERS hereof.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the gaol at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, on Wednesday the 22d instant, John Cain (an old offender) born in Ireland, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, black hair, down look: had on a new castor hat, a pattern jacket, corduroy breeches, thread stockings, an old pair of shoes, with plated buckles, fond of strong liquor; was seen on the road near Philadelphia, in company with a Dutch woman of his acquaintance and it is expected they will endeavour to pass as man and wife. From information he meant to go to Trenton in the state of New Jersey. Any person apprehending said villain and have him confined in any gaol in this state, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought back.

CHARLES DILWORTH Sheriff.

August 23, 1792. §

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to run on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the subscriber. The said Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a straight stature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the measles or chicken pox, but appears much like small pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a small mark on his breast by a bite in fighting, his legs long and slim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been used to make most kinds of farming utensils, building of log houses, and working with ship carpenters, is very fond of spirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, speaks much, and lisps a little when so doing; he absconded from his owner last May was two years, and has most likely changed his name. Any person taking and securing the said run-away Negro in any gaol, so that his owner may have him delivered to him, the subscriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester county, state of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in said county, shall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

August 10, 1792. * 3m.

WANTED,

A PERSON of skill, activity and integrity, to act as Superintendant in the establishment of the Canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, whose duty will be, principally to form contracts, engage workmen, and superintend the execution of the works. Applications for this appointment, specifying the terms and testimonials of the applicants, addressed to the President and Managers, and left at the office of the Company, on or before the 25th instant, will be considered and decided on, within ten days after that time.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

August 14, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3257.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1792.

SALE of REAL ESTATES.

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,---The following property, belonging to the estates of sundry Bankrupts, viz.

No. 1. THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ALLISON.

A LOT on the east side of Water-street continued, in the district of Southwark, containing 37 feet 2 inches front, on Water-street, and extending into the river Delaware; adjoining ground granted to Isaac Craig, &c.

No. 2. A Lot on the west side of Water-street continued, and opposite to the above, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep; adjoining ground granted to Isaac Craig, &c.

No. 3. A Lot on the north-side of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-street, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep; is bouuded in part by the last described Lot, and ground granted to Isaac Craig and John Gill.

*** The above Lots are subject to the yearly rent-charge of £29 12s.

4. A Lot on the east side of Water-street continued, and adjoining the first described Lot to the northward, 37 feet 2 inches front, and extending into the river Delaware.

5. A Lot on the west side of Water street, and corner of Wicacoe-lane, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep.

6. A Lot on the north side of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-street, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining Lot No. 3 to the westward.

*** The last three Lots are subject to a yearly rent-charge of £33 13 1d.

7. A frame House and Lot in Shippen-street, near Third-street, 18 feet front, and 60 feet deep; subject to a yearly rent-charge of £10 2s 6d.

8. One-third of 16 Acres of Land, in the Manor above Bristol, in Bucks-County.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS & ROBERT HOPKINS.

No. 9. A Tract of cleared Land, in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 Acres, ---- Perches; adjoining Lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

10. A Frame Stable, on Norris's Alley, about 35 feet square. The Lot on which it stands is only held at the pleasure of the Landlord, and the Building subject to be removed at any time.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN RHEINER.

11. A Tract of Patented Land, containing 400 Acres, in Westmoreland county, on the waters of Twolick-creek, about 1 mile and a half south of the Catuning-path, and 5 miles from the West Branch of the Susquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Wood, Jonah Thompson, &c.

12. Ditto Patented Land, containing 400 acres, on the same waters, and in the same county; is very level, rich land, and a large proportion of meadow ground; adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS DENTON.

13. A Tract of Patented Land, in late Westmoreland, now Alleghany county, containing 300 acres, being Lot No. 16, in the second district of Donation Lands.

14. A Warrant of survey, dated the ; taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land, in Bedford county. The Warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpose of being laid, and the fees of surveying paid.

15. A Warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the same county: This warrant is also with the Surveyor.

THE ESTATE OF SIMON NATHAN.

Three contiguous tracts of patented land, in Russel-county, State of Virginia.

No. 16 Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry Land-office treasury warrants, dated in the months of February and August, 1783; situate on the waters of Laurel and Indian creeks; the latter of which is a main branch of Clinch river; and adjoining lands surveyed for Richard Smith.

17. Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry Land-office treasury warrants, dated the 2d and 30th of August 1783; situate on the waters of Indian creek, and adjoining lands surveyed for the said Richard Smith.

18. Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry warrants, issued the 2d and 30th of August, 1783; situate on the waters of Laurel-creeks and a small part on the Louisa river, which falls into Big Sandy, and that into the river Ohio--- adjoins lands surveyed also for Richard Smith.

The soil of these three tracts, is deep, rich, and of a black colour. The timber consists of white and black oak, sugar tree, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, buckeye and dogwood.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN DEWHURST.

19. Fifty Lots of Ground, in the city of Washington, intended for the residence of the Federal Government.

THE ESTATE OF WILTIAM CRAIG, Northampton-County.

20. All the right and title of the said William Craig, of, in and to a moety of a Saw-mill, on the banks of Delaware River, in the state of New-York.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM COXE, jun.

Six Tracts of Patented Land, on the Waters of a Creek emptying into Susquehanna River, at the Great Bend, and on branches of Shohacking, Shrawders and Trout Creeks, also near the Northern Road, in Northampton County.

21, 410 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Barruch Thayer, Thayer, &c.

22, 410 Acres, and ditto, adjoining lands of Jacob Abel, Henry Spering, and Conrad Kryder.

23, 399 Acres and 150 Perches, adjoining John Van Campen, William Shrawder, Michael Kryder, &c.

24, 428 Acres and 10 Perches, adjoining lands granted to Samuel Micker, &c.

25, 411 Acres and 51 Perches, adjoining the last described Tract.

26, 428 Acres and 10 perches, adjoining ditto.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee.

WAS committed to the goal of West-Chester, in the county of Chester, an Irishman, by the name of GEORGE SWENEY, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, brownish hair, says he is 27 years old, and thet he came from Cork, on board the brig Ranger, Captain Robinson, and arrived at Baltimore, some time in May last, and was sold to some person in the county of York, whose name he cannot recollect, with whom he staid about two weeks; his master, if any he has, is requested to come and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

Oct. 8, 1792. ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L. S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obstruct the operation of the Laws of the United States, for raising a revenue upon spirits distilled within the same, enacted pursuant to express authority delegated in the constitution of the United States; which proceedings are subversive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government.

And whereas such proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reason of the moderation which has been heretofore shewn on the part of the government, and of the disposition which has been manifested by the Legislature (who alone have authority to suspend the operation of laws) to obviate causes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as possible: And whereas it is the particular duty of the executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent interests and happiness of the people require, that every legal and necessary step should be pursued, as well to prevent such violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to justice the infractors of the laws, and secure obedience thereto.

Now therefore, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do by these presents most earnestly admonish and exhort all persons whom it may concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for object, or tending to obstruct, the operation of the laws aforesaid; inasmuch as all lawful ways and means will be strictly put in execution, for bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and securing obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magistrates and officers, whom it may concern, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law for the purposes aforesaid; hereby also enjoining and requiring all persons whomsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of Government, and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein, according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the seventeenth.

By the President, GEO. WASHINGTON.

TH. JEFFERSON.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low-priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed cassimers, cassimer waistcoat shapes, striped and plain coatings, dussils and bearskins, rose blankets, striped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, buckings and flannels, stroud, hunters, plains, kerseys, swanskins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendal cottons yard wide linseys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, lastings and florentines, worsted and hair plush, velverets, thickets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Irish linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch shirtings, dowlas, sheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worsted and yarn hose, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, fashionable plated silk and cotton, and silk and worsted hose, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton shawls, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marseilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey stripes, cotton checks, diaper and damask table cloths, 18 4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of English mantuas, modes and sattins, stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,---Best SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARD-WIRE, London and Bristol Pewter assorted, Tin Plates, Window Glass, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAPER-MILL situated on the Ridge Road, near Schuylkill, five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

All those who have any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts, for settlement, at furthest within three months; and those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to make payment, without fail, within the said time, to

* SIMON GLASS, Paper-maker.

October 2, 1792.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 26th instant, an indented Servant Man, named DANIEL COX, country born, about five feet seven inches high, tolerably well set, pale complexion, sandy hair and eyes, is marked from his hip to his ankle, on his right side, with the resemblance of beets; had on, and took with him, a redish camblet jacket and a redish broadcloth coat, a striped jacket, osnabrig shirt and tow trowsers, two pair of neats leather shoes, two pair of plated buckles, one pair square and the other round, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in the jail of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges.

* SAMUEL HOUGH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be settled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and
WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

September 18, 1792. ¶

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Hon. Edward Shippen, Esq; Doctor of Laws; the Hon. Jasper Yates, Esq; and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; Justices of the same Court, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of September last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the state-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the city or county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and in the seventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursant to the last will and testament of John Radcliff, deceased, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 190 acres, more or less, situate in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, 20 miles from Philadelphia, 3 miles from the Billet, 2½ miles from Horsham, and 1 mile from Neshaminy meeting-houses. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, with a very good kitchen, cellar, orchard, spring house, barn, hay-house and stables, and a well of constant water, about 50 rods from which is another (stone) dwelling house and kitchen, a cellar, well of good water, and an orchard; this house is adjoining the street road leading from Bristol to Montgomery, and in a suitable situation for a store; also fifteen acres of meadow, chiefly timothy and clover, and more may be made; fifty acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land, bounded by lands of Joseph Paul, Robert Comley, Jacob Perry, Michael Rapps, and William Kerr. The premises are in extraordinary good repair, and may be viewed any time previous to the day of sale, by applying to Jonathan Radcliff, residing thereon. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by JAMES RADCLIFF, JONATHAN RADCLIFF, } Executors.

October 6 1792.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scorch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaket-tles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, that an election will be held at the court-house in Newtown, and at the house of Ludwick Benner, on the first Tuesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

By the ſhip Diana, Captain Goodwin, who arrived at Boſton on the 4th inſt. in 35 days from Briſtol, we have received the following intelligence.

PARIS, Auguſt 15.

M. Merlin announced to the Aſſembly, that the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies had entered the departments of Moſeille, and that they had made themſelves maſters of the advanced poſts of Sierck and Rodemack.

This circumſtance, he added, ought not to intimidate the French nation, but it ought to arouſe them ſo as to adopt a very important meaſure: He therefore moved, "That the relations, the wives, and the children of the emigrants, ſhould, with Louis XVI. be reſerved as guarantees for the events of the war.

It was accordingly reſolved by the Aſſembly, that they ſhould be detained as hoſtages, within the limits of their reſpective municipalities.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Aug. 18. M. Cabot read a letter from Maubege, from which it appeared that the ſoldiers approved of the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and that they had reſiſted the attempts made by Dillon, Lameth, and La Noue, to excite them to oppoſe the Aſſembly. To the inſinuations of thoſe Generals, they replied, "that their true point of rallying was, and always would be, the National Aſſembly, and that they conſidered Louis XVI. as a perjured wretch and a traitor!"—"M. Lameth in vain attempted," ſaid the writer of the letter, "to gain over a few regiments. In vain did he tell them that 15,000 Auſtrians were ready to fall upon them. The troops flew to arms, and ordered their muſic to play *Ca ira!!!*"

SUNDAY, Auguſt 19.

The Aſſembly were occupied for almoſt two hours in reading letters and addreſſes, all approving of the decree for ſuſpending the King.

The department of Gard informed the Aſſembly, that they had cauſed the refractory prieſts to be exported, and that they conſidered this meaſure as tending very much to preſerve public tranquility.

The Aſſembly then ordered the committee of Legiſlation to prepare the plan of a decree for tranſporting all the refractory prieſts out of the kingdom.

Some private letters from Marſhal Luckner were read, which announced that he had again taken the oath of fidelity, and profeſſed his attachment to the public cauſe. In a paragraph of one of theſe letters the Marſhal expreſſes himſelf thus:

"Though the executive Power be ſuſpended, I hope I ſhall not be ordered to retire. Had I not been ordered to withdraw from Courtray, I would, in a little time, have reſtored liberty to the Belgions.

LA FAYETTE ACCUSED.

Some ſoldiers of the army of M. La Fayette being admitted to the bar, informed the Aſſembly, that they were obliged to make their eſcape through a wood, to avoid being ſeduced by their chiefs, and that they had come to Paris to learn the truth reſpecting the events of the 10th. They ſaid, that M. Veneur had written to the battalions, in the name of M. La Fayette, to the following purport:

"Soldiers! your conſtitution has been annihilated! Seditious men have filled the meaſures of their crimes. They have cauſed the Swiſs ſoldiers, and the commandant of the National Guards to be aſſaſſinated. With ſwords in their hands they have compelled the Legiſlative body to decree the ſuſpenſion of the King. Soldiers, chooſe between the King and Petion."

They added that M. La Fayette wiſhed to make them ſign a paper, written in the ſame ſtrain, and requeſted that the Aſſembly would prevent the perfidious deſign of this general.

M. Merlin preſented fifty different pieces to ſupport their accuſation.

Two private letters, and in particular one from the commiſſioners ſent to the army, being adduced to corroborate theſe charges, the Aſſembly immediately paſſed the following,

Decree of accuſation againſt M. La Fayette.

I. It appears to this Aſſembly that there is not ground for accuſation againſt M. La Fayette, heretofore commander of the army of the North.

II. The Executive power ſhall, in the moſt expeditious manner poſſible, put the preſent decree into execution; and all conſtituent authorities, all citizens, and all ſoldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to ſecure his perſon.

III. The Aſſembly forbids the army of the north any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and ſtrictly enjoin, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall furniſh any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their uſe, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.

We ſhall be informed before-hand of the part that the Aſſembly will take on the queſtion of the forfeiture; for, in the intermediate time, they are by deputations to collect the opinions for *yes* or *no*.

LONDON, Auguſt 20.

La Fayette is declared a traitor to his country, and every individual is invited to ſhoot him, if he cannot be brought alive to the bar of the National Aſſembly; he has declared himſelf for the Conſtitutional King, conſequently againſt the Aſſembly, who has invaded every article of the conſtitution. He is at preſent ſaid to be under the walls of Sedan, with fifteen thouſand men, and ſupported by the whole country, where he is adored.

A veſſel which left Havre-de-Grace on Wedneſday morning, at one o'clock, with General Biron's lady, arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth. By the maſter of this packet we learn, that that part of France is in a moſt diſtracted ſtate, all confidence between man and man being totally annihilated, and the loweſt rabble dictating laws to the country.

The people at Havre-de-Grace, and from thence to Rouen, appear to be pretty equally divided between the King and the enemies of monarchy; but every where the rabble are in one ſcale, and men of property in the other; though property will ſoon change maſters, if ſome alteration does not ſhortly take place in that unhappy country.

Great preparations are ſaid to be going forward at Dunkirk, to ſuſtain a ſiege, which is expected to take place in the courſe of a few weeks: advice having been received there, that orders have been iſſued by the Duke of Brunſwick for detaching ſeveral regiments, to conſiſt of 10,000 men, in order to march to that place with all poſſible ſpeed.

No French mail arrived yeſterday; and ſuch has been the limited and partial intelligence derived through the Jacobine papers ſince the fatal 10th of this month, that no rational judgment can be formed of the real ſtate of the Royal Family, or their adherents in general, or even of the National Aſſembly itſelf, and public at large. Private correſpondence is in a manner wholly cut off; as it is notorious, that all letters are now opened at the Paris Poſt-Office, of which the Jacobine overſeers have well founded or imaginary ſuſpicion. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the uſual correſpondents in Paris will venture, under the certainty of immediate death, if diſcovered, to write either with freedom, truth, or impartiality.

The letters from Paris, brought by the laſt mail, mention that every thing in that city is in a ſtate of the greateſt ferment and confuſion, that every hour perſons of reſpectability are arreſted, and that no one thinks himſelf ſafe; and that all who can get away are doing it as faſt as poſſible.

Several departments refuſe to acknowledge the preſent government; but the Aſſembly will not ſuffer ſuch intelligence to tranſpire.

There are one hundred and thirty perſons in priſon for the buſineſs of the 10th; there is a very great probability that they will all be put to death, as no doubt they will all be found guilty of—fidelity to the king. The executions are to take place in the ſquare of the Carouſal over againſt the Palace. Among the victims, are ſeveral noblemen of this country, and the flower of the Swiſs nobility, many of the late miniſters and M. La Porte, the keeper of the privy purſe. The trials commence this day.

The king is treated with infinitely leſs reſpect and attention than our Charles was in Cariſbbrook caſtle; not a letter is handed to him without having been previouſly read by Santerre or Petion, the Mayor of Paris; nor is he permitted to make uſe of pen and ink, but is in every ſenſe a ſtate priſoner, treated with uncommon rigor. About 3000 men are digging the foſſe round his Tower.

The queen, I hear from a perſon who has the honour of approaching her, weeps without ceaſing—her great ſoul ſeems to have abandoned her, nor can her ſiſter in law adminiſter the conſolation ſhe herſelf ſtands ſo much in need of.

A letter from Oſtend, dated 22d inſt. received in town this morning, ſays, "We have this day the important news, that M. La Fayette, and thirteen of his officers, are carried priſoners of war into Namur—you may depend on the authenticity of this news."

Aug. 21. On Friday night the Cabinet Council of England reſolved to recal Earl Gower, Mr. Lindſay, and all the members of the Britiſh embaſſy at the court of Paris.

The Duke of Brunſwick, it is generally credited, marched on Thurſday from Luxembourg (the word of command was given by the king of Pruſſia,) on his way to Paris; the diſtance by land from thence being about 210 miles: It was conjectured that the duke would tranſport his army by the river Moſele, and reach Paris by the 5th of September.

The united armies, now on their rout to Paris, exceed two hundred thouſand of the beſt diſciplined troops in Europe.

The Temple, where the Royal family of France are confined, was a ſanctuary where debtors took refuge againſt arreſt—"Never," ſaid a Pariſian wit, on ſeeing the king enter it on Monday—"never before did it contain ſo great a bankrupt!"

Aug. 23. It is reported that letters are juſt arrived from France, with an account of an engagement having taken place between the Auſtrians and M. de La Fayette, in which the former had gained the victory, and that M. de La Fayette had heen taken priſoner.

Letters from Paris mention, that Gen. Luckner had ſurrounded a large body of Auſtrians in the foreſt of Candel, and taken 500 priſoners, beſides 220 horſes, and ſix four pounders: That the enemy did not fire a ſingle muſquet; nor could they be prevailed upon by their officers to make the leaſt reſiſtance whatever.

It is poſitively aſſerted, by information received at a capital houſe in the city, that the combined army had entered the French territory in Luxembourg, and had commenced their operations by the inveſtiture of Thionville, the capital of the French in that duchy. The force by which it was attacked could not be reſiſted for many days. Thionville is one hundred and ninety-five miles N. E. of Paris.

From Thionville, the combined army are to move to Par Louis, a ſtrong town in Lorain, fortified after the manner of Vauban; it is 20 miles to the eaſtward of Thionville, and at this ſiege the king of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, will be preſent.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 15.

M. Merlin announced to the Aſſembly, that perhaps at that very moment the trenches were opened before Thionville, the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians are maſters of the poſt of Rodemark.---The committee of inſpection have more than 400 letters, which prove, that the plan, and the time of the attack, were known at Paris; and that the center of intelligence of the conſpirators at Coblentz was at Paris --he moved, that the wives and children of thoſe who have fled, as well as Louis XVI. ſhould be detained as hoſtages, to anſwer for events. This was decreed.

M. Duqueſnoy added, that the council of the King conſiſted of 300, and that many of the National Aſſembly were of that number. It was decreed, that M. Duqueſnoy ſhould give in the names of thoſe members to the committee; and that all the horſes found in the ſtables of the fugitives, ſhould be ſeized for the light horſe.

Soon after, a decree of accuſation paſſed againſt Meſſ. Barnave, and Alexander Lameth, and Meſſ. Duport, Dutertre; Bertrand, Duportail, and M. Montmorin.

Aug. 16. M. Merlin announced, that the Pruſſians had been driven from the town of Sierck by Marſhal Luckner; that the enemy, while in poſſeſſion of the town, had committed great exceſſes; that they had been committed by an emigrant, who marked out certain victims, and the houſes to be burnt and pillaged; but that this man had been taken, and is now in priſon at Thionville.

Great part of this day was taken up in deputations.

The commiſſaries for forming the camp of Paris, gave an account of their operations, and the Aſſembly aſſigned 500,000 livres to the Miniſter of war, who has charged to concert with the Municipality to prepare a camp for 40,000 men.

M. Montmorin's papers were ſeized, and he himſelf ordered to be arreſted; but he had quitted Paris, with his wife and children, ſome days before.

But a letter from General Dumourier was more agreeable. He proteſts in it that he will always remain faithful to the ſovereignty of the people. This letter is ordered to be printed, and ſent to the departments.

M. Verginaud read a letter from Valenciennes, which accompanied one from Sedan, which gave the alarming intelligence, that the Aſſembly's commiſſaries were arreſted in that city. A courier arrived at the end of the ſitting, which confirmed this intelligence.

Aug. 18. A letter was read from the home miniſter, announcing that the arreſt of the commiſſaries from the Aſſembly at Sedan having evidently ſhewn the influence of the generals, the proviſional Executive Council had recalled M. La Fayette, and given the command he held to Demourier.

An Addreſs was read from the commonalty of Rheims, ſtating that the three commiſſaries had been arreſted at Sedan, and that the life of M. Kerſaint had been in danger. The city and garriſon having taken the oath of fidelity to the king, a propoſition was made to march to Paris; the volunteers alone objected to it. The mayor declared he would loſe his life in defence of the conſtitutional authority of the king.

M. Dillon was declared to have loſt the confidence of the nation; but ſome circumſtances being afterwards mentioned in his favour, that decree was ſuſpended.

M. Merlin informed the Aſſembly, that he had received a letter from Sedan, announcing that the troops had taken the oath to be faithful to the nation, the law and the king; and that the city of Sedan, is in an open ſtate of counter-revolution. The Aſſembly decreed, that the mayor, and council-general of Sedan, ſhould be arreſted, and that the lives of the citizens ſhould be anſwerable for the ſafety of the three commiſſaries whom they had arreſted. Several charges were brought againſt M. Dietrich, mayor of Straſbourg, who was ordered to be brought before the Aſſembly.

An addreſs was read from the department of the upper Rhine to their fellow-citizens, exhorting them to remain faithful to the conſtitution, the king, and the Aſſembly.

M. Francois gave an account of the funeral ceremony in honor of the ſlain federates of Marſeilles.

A ſeal has been placed on the papers of M. Roderer, procureur ſyndic of the Department. He is accuſed of being a friend to the king, and of favoring his views.

Friday, Auguſt 17.

The citizens came up with an addreſs, complaining of the ſlow proceedings of the Tribunals in judging the priſoners of ſtate. They ſaid that if the Swiſs officers in particular were not ſpeedily brought to trial, there would be a new inſurrection; that the tocſin was ready to be rung. But the object of this petition had been obviated by a decree, which the Aſſembly had juſt made, for the formation of a new jury taken from the Electoral Corps; and it was publiſhed ſoon after in all quarters of Paris.

NEW REGULATIONS for the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

M. Thouriot obſerved, that in difficult times nothing was more eſſential than to have the Legiſlative body always in a ſtate of deliberation; he therefore moved a decree, which the Aſſembly adopted in theſe terms.

All the deputies ſhall give in the ſeveral ſections where they dwell, the ſtreet, and the number of their houſe. The Commiſſaries of the Hall ſhall print a liſt of theſe names and addreſſes; and in caſe of an extraordinary delibiration, notice ſhall be ſent to each ſection, who ſhall advertiſe the deputies in their precinct.

A great number of papers found in the Thuilleries, more or leſs indicative of a counter revolution was again read. A number of ways were propoſed to make the people acquainted with theſe papers. They were ordered to be ranged according to their ſubjects, then printed, and read in every pariſh church, and at the head of every regiment.

The diſpoſition of the Armies.

The letter from Mareſchal Luckner was read, it contained nothing relative to the events of the 10th. The marſhal announces, that the towns of the frontier, are on the point of being beſieged, and that the loſs is ſo great on the aſſignats, that he deſires the ſoldier's pay may either be in money, or if continued in aſſignats, that it may be increaſed.

A letter from a volunteer in the army of La Fayette, informed the aſſembly, that the greateſt pains were taken in that army to give an odious turn to the proceedings of the 10th, and to heat the ſoldiers minds againſt the aſſembly.

The following is ſaid to be a copy of a paper addreſſed by M. La Fayette to the ſoldiers under him, when he was informed of the Paris tranſactions of the 10th of Auguſt laſt.

"Soldier-Citizens,

"It is not to be diſſembled, that the Conſtitution which you have ſworn to maintain, is no more. The Marſeillois, and a troop of factious inſurgents, have beſieged the palace of the Thuilleries------The National Guards and the Swiſs Guards have made a vigorous reſiſtance, but wanting ammunition, they were obliged to ſurrender.

"M. d'Affry, his aides-de-camp, and his whole family, have been maſſacred.

"The King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, took refuge in the National Aſſembly; the inſurgents followed them, and forced them to decree the ſuſpenſion of the king, which was done to ſave his life.

"Citizens, you have no longer repreſentatives; the National Aſſembly is in ſlavery; your armies are without commanders.

"Petion reigns; the ſavage Danton and his ſatellites are maſters: therefore ſoldiers, chooſe whether you will re-eſtabliſh the heir to the crown on the throne, or you will have Petion for King."

DUBLIN.

Aug. 22. A letter has been received with the laſt packet by a gentleman at Stephen's-green, from a friend at Paris. After reciting ſome particulars of the late dreadful tumuls in the capital, the writer gives it as his opinion, that the troops deſtined to act againſt France will fail in their miſſion, believing, if more of the powers of Europe beſide thoſe which have already entered the liſts were to furniſh their quota of troops, and club from their ſeveral exchequers, they would find it impoſſible to ſtifle the unextinguiſhable ſpirit of the people, ſo univerſal and determined ſeems, at this time, the principal of maintaining their lately acquired privileges. The enthuſiaſtic fury with which they devote themſelves to death on ſuch occaſions as they conceive hoſtile to their freedom, appears to juſtify this opinion, and it perhaps deſerves more notice, as the writer is acknowledged by his correſpondent by no means a friend to the revolution.

The intelligence from Paris, received by laſt night's mail, bodes nothing very favourable to the unfortunate Sovereign. The utmoſt indignation ſeems to be roufed againſt him. The ſection of Marſeilles has reſolved by a decree, of the 10th inſtant, that he ſhall never again be diſtinguiſhed in the ſection of any other denomination than that of the traitor Louis XVI. The aſſembly has decreed that all the ſtatues of the kings, thrown down in the late tumult, ſhall be converted into cannon, together with every braſs monument in the churches, and, in fine, every thing throughout the whole empire.

Statement of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in* CONGRESS, *from such of the counties as have come to hand.*

	F. A. Muhlenburg,	T. Hartley,	W. Findley,	J. W. Kittera,	D. Heister,	W. Irvine,	P. Muhlenberg,	T. Scott,	T. Fitzsimons,	C. Thomson,	W. Bingham,	J. Armstrong,	H. Wynkoop,	S. Sitgreaves,	W. Montgomery,	J. Barclay,	J. D. Sergeant,	A. Gregg,	J. Smilie,
City and county of Philadelphia,	3344	3333	3319	3319	3313	3305	3191	1890	1878	1776	1762	1752	1708	1664	3642	1642	1610	1598	1469
Chester,	2034	1973	2003	1999	2009	2011	950	1787	1843	519	1285	1654	1801	1721	262	104	697	221	261
Montgomery,	1240	1466	1550	1390	1539	1228	1062	936	875	582	343	659	636	592	745	682	814	1039	723
Delaware,	650	703	702	694	714	530	437	695	585	266	274	563	636	579		169	230		
Bucks,	1197	1172	1215	1106	1113	1194	796	916	973	63	929	902	969	1041	303	307	381	188	286
Northampton,	762	727	800	812	800	813	735	394	339	381	293	311	293	573	454	502	393	372	508
York,	4931	4919	4858	4884	4984	4912	4914	4840	4880	7	4922	4911	4855	4993				32	55
Berks,	1460	1469	1466	1442	1474	1332	1226	294	1332	535	709	689	531	1081	1248	80	1081	713	659
Dauphin,	1023	1115	936	1118	1110	548	1017	991	714	388	914	423	734	706	428	180	185	847	311
Cumberland,	3152	2977	3097	3125	3054	3123	1180	298	194	2908	116	858	198	111	2971	2700	2875	2899	2800

CHARLESTON, September 28.

Letters from Georgia represent the peace between the United States and the Creek Indians to be upon a very precarious footing. "It is apprehended the Spaniards have been but too succesful in sowing prejudices to the disadvantage of the United States, and it is even said that Gen. M'Gillivray has been incessantly assailed from that, and perhaps *another quarter*, to break with us. Should the strength of the Creeks be joined to the general Indian league that seems to be forming against us, from an apprehension that their country is in danger, the consequences may prove seriously distressing to the whole frontier; and it may be found, perhaps too late, that regular armies are by no means calculated to repress Indian aggressions."

Sept. 29. Within a few days past two expresses have arrived here from Gen. Pickens and Col. Anderson, with dispatches for his excellency the Governor. They contain the alarming accounts, that a general Creek war may be expected shortly to take place; and that the four lower Cherokee towns are hostilely disposed, and will act in concert with the Creeks. A body of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Shawanese, in all about 500 men, are now out, and, it is supposed, will fall upon the settlements at Cumberland or Holstein. Col. Anderson has erected four block-houses on the frontiers; and we are informed, that the Governor has sent forward a large supply of arms and ammunition, with orders to the commanding officer in Ninety-Six district to have the militia put in a state of preparation for active duty, and to raise and equip a troop of horse for each of the regiments.

October 2. Yesterday several letters were received in town from the western frontier of Georgia, which inform that the Indians are perpetually committing petty depredations in that part of the country; and, that a formidable invasion is hourly expected.

Captain Roberts has advanced about eighty miles from the Rock Landing to a situation between the territories of the Creeks and Cherokees, where he is busily employed in erecting block-houses. Some Indians having lately stolen ten horses from the inhabitants on the Georgia side of the Oconee, Captain Roberts ordered a detachment of his troops in pursuit of them; they came up with the Indians, and had a small engagement with them, in which one of the soldiers was wounded.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Creek nation, to his friend in this city, dated 16th September, 1792.

"The Superintendant of Indian affairs, Mr. Seagrove, has given many presents to the Indians at the Rock Landing, and the next treaty is to be held at St. Mary's, in November. The Spaniards have several emissaries in the nation, and an officer has lately made his appearance among the Cussetas; they endeavour all they can to stop the Indians going to run the lines, and it is feared by the well-wishers of the states their ends will be answered, unless Mr. Seagrove comes up and has an explanation with him, and gives a talk to the Indians, or at least some persons are at this critical juncture authorised so to do, who are qualified for the business. Mr. Timothy Barnard's whole time is almost taken up in endeavouring to persuade the Indians of the advantages they may expect by treating with the Americans; and this man, though so well calculated for the purpose, is without power or pay from Congress; he is a man of universal good character, has great influence among them, and has lived thirty years in the nation."

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 12.

Extract of a letter from the Territory of the United States south of Ohio, of a late date.

"The Cherokee and Creek Indians have been continually, through the whole summer, committing hostilities and depredations on the settlements of Cumberland—a white woman and three children were purchased in the month of July, by a trader in the Creek nation, for 1400 lb. of deer-skins, and brought to Knoxville. She had been taken from a station near Bledsoe's Lick, on Cumberland, where four white men were killed and several persons taken prisoners, who may not all be fortunate enough to be ransomed from torture and Indian barbarity. Several persons were killed and wounded in the months of June and July, and a great number of horses taken off from the very vicinity of Nashville.

NORFOLK, Sept. 29.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that the Light house on Cape Henry, is nearly finished, and that a light will, in a short time, be placed in it. The printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above.

WINCHESTER, October 8.

Two traders of this town, who have stores in the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio, last week received letters from their agents there, from which we have taken the following extracts:

Knoxville, Sept. 12, 1792.

"I am sorry to inform you of our present alarming situation---the five Chickamawaga towns, as well as the Creeks, have declared war against the United States, and the celebrated John Watts has marched at the head of 500 warriors, with the intent of committing depredations on some part of the frontiers---Many imagine they are destined against this place, others Cumberland, Unnaketi is in the number. Last night a centry, at a station not more than nine miles from hence, was fired at. The people on Nine Mile, which I left yesterday, are preparing to erect fortifications, as they are all on the frontiers of this country. We have nothing but musterings and expresses, and war-talks frequently. I was fortunately in Chota at the critical period of their declaring war; and discovering the result of their councils, rode all night, express, to give Governor Blount the information. The Governor immediately called the people of the country out for the defence of the frontiers. I must conclude, my friend, with a hope that Congress will relieve our helpless state, in doing which no time is to be lost."

French-Broad, Sept. 19. 1792.

"I have been informed that there are 600 Indians out against this part of the country---likewise that they have killed two men, brothers, of the name of Gillespy, who lived on Holstein, below Knoxville, and that Knoxville is evacuated."

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

At an election held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Representatives of the city of Philadelphia, in the General Assembly of this state.

John Swanwick, George Latimer, Henry Kammerer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Benjamin R. Morgan.

For the County of Philadelphia---Robert Hare, Thomas Forrest, John Lardner, Thomas Paul, Thomas Britton.

County Commissioner---Isaac Howell.

For Chester County---Dennis Whelen, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, Samuel Sharp.

Montgomery County---Isaiah Davis, Joseph Tyson, Cadwallader Evans, jun. John Shoemaker.

A gentlemen at Fort Franklin, in a letter to his friend in this city, relates the following occurrence, which must impress the mind of the reader with a conviction, that Cornplanter and his nation very firmly adhere to the interest of the United States, notwithstanding the unprovoked enormities committed by some of our frontier banditti upon individuals of his tribe.

"Not long before Cornplanter left his nation to be the bearer of a pacific message to the hostile tribes-- two Seneca men and a boy, on their return home from hunting, passed through one of the Genesee settlements. Having occasion to light their pipes, and not being supplied with the materials which Indians generally carry for that purpose, they put down their bundles and went into a house were there were several men, and approached the fire. The foremost of them stooped to light his pipe, and received a blow on the back of the neck from one of the ruffians armed with an axe, which killed him on the spot. The other Indian fled, but not before he received a wound in one of his shoulders from the same person, who shut the door at his heels, and did not pursue him.

"The wounded Indian and the boy continued their journey until the pain of the former called their attention. They dressed it with success, and it was fast healing, when the unfortunate Indian was bit by a snake, of which accident he died.—Cornplanter, on hearing this act of unprovoked cruelty, requested his warriors to remain quiet, and not to seek revenge, adding, however, that it was hard, when they were endeavouring to make peace for us, that they should be rewarded by unjustifiable conduct, and further, that he could govern his young men and warriors better than the Thirteen Fires could theirs."

We are authorised to assure the public, that the following is the purport of information received from Governor Blount.

On the 11th Sept. last, he states that the Cherokees of the five lower towns on the Tenesee, headed by John Watts, had declared war against the United States, and that the warriors, according to various information, amounting from 3 to 600, including about 100 banditti Creeks, had set out upon some expedition against the frontiers, probably against the Cumberland settlement.

That in consequence of this alarming intelligence, he had ordered one regiment of the militia of Washington district into actual service, and that he had also dispatched an express to Miro district, on Cumberland river, with orders to Brigadier General Robertson, to put his brigade into the best possible state of defence.

That the Cherokees had never complained to him, of a single infraction of the treaty of Holstein, nor did he know of one committed by any citizen of the United States.

But on the 15th September, he writes, that he had received letters from Esquaka, otherwise the Bloody Fellow and the glass, dated 10th September, at the look-out mountain town, informing, that they, with the assistance of John Watts and other head men, had prevailed with the party that were collected for war, to disperse and go peaceably to their hunting. That upon receiving this agreeable information, he had been induced to discharge the regiment of Knox, and to dispatch an express to General Robertson, of Mero district, with orders to discharge such of his brigade as might be in service under the orders of the 11th instant.

Last Saturday night a gentleman who lodged at a respectable inn of this city, was found to be in convulsions, of which he expired, notwithstanding the immediate assistance of the faculty, who were called on the occasion. It was soon discovered that a four ounce bottle of laudanum had been emptied, by this unhappy man, to procure the effect; but had the opiate failed, he was doubly armed against existence, by a case of loaded pistols, which was found under his pillow. The laudanum, however, proved sufficient. It appears, that this gentleman has a partner in trade in Virginia, and a brother at Grenock in Scotland. A letter was found addressed to his partner, and a will, bequeathing the residue of his property to his brother, after his debts were paid; and, it is supposed, he was in affluent circumstances.

A correspondent, who hath seen the large map of Pennsylvania lately published by Reading Howel, remarks, that the public are much indebted to that gentleman, for his exertions and unwearied pains, by which they are now put in possession of a work performed with great accuracy, many parts of which were from surveys made at his own expence, and which hath been executed and engraven with neatness and elegance.

Melancholy Intelligence if true.

A Merchant of this city, has received from his correspondent in Charleston (by the Georgia Packet just arrived here,) a letter, dated the 5th inst. which mentions that a vessel from France, arrived at Savannah, brings news to the first of September---That the Queen of France had been murdered- -that the King and the Marquis de la Fayette were missing-----that 5,000 of the people of Paris had been put to death (by what party the correspondent takes no notice) And that the Duke of Brunswick and his army, were within 30 miles of Paris.

Capt. M. Leane, of the Sloop Polly, from Jamaica, in his passage, on the 18th September last, spoke the Brig Success, Neil, from Jamaica, bound to Wilmington, off the West-end of Cuba; 24th, spoke the Sloop Sally, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Baltimore, 12 days out, in lat. 24: 22. The Schooner Fox, Capt. Seney, was to sail from Jamaica, for Philadelphia, a few days after the Sloop Polly.

The Brig Alfred, Captain Thompson, arrived last Saturday, in 36 days from Teneriffe, on her passage 25th September, lat. 28: 38, long. 60, spoke the Brig Hearts of Oak, Curry, from Rhode-Island, bound to Demarara, who had met with a gale of wind, the 23d of September, which carried away her mainmast, and great part of her rigging, together with 50 mules, being part of his cargo. Captain Thompson offered Captain Curry a supply of water and provisions, but he did not require any, as he expected to make Hispaniola in a short time.

☞ We are authorised to inform the Electors in New-Jersey, that ELIAS DAYTON declines to stand as a candidate for a Representative in Congress.

Gwyned township, Montgomery county, Sept. 28. 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, a black COW, she was hoppled. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ NICHOLAS ROYL.

WAS taken up adrift, a small boat, near Apoquinny creek. The owner proving property and paying charges may have her again, by applying at George Ord's store, on Willing and Morris's wharf, or she will be sold according to law.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth street, near the University,

POULSON's

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

Strasburg Village, 27th August, 1792.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

A WOMAN of an honest character, with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take a child to nurse, enquire at AQUILLA EVANS, in Front-street, opposite Noah's Ark, No. 314, Northern Liberties. ¶

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of August last, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

BROKE into the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrinton township, Montgomery county, the 8th of September last, a bay mare COLT, one white foot, between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

Oct. 12, 1792. † ANDREW SUPPLEE.

Goshen township, Chester county, Sept. 29, 1792.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: These are therefore to forewarn any person from giving her credit on my account from the date hereof, as I shall not pay any of her contracts.

‡ ELLIS GARNER.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the plantation of the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old last spring, not shod, both hind feet white, some white hairs in both flanks, a small blaze down her face, trots long and easy, has a scar across one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a switch tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reasonable charges, paid by

August 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and the other states, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate respect shall be paid to any order by letter addressed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a list of such books as they may have occasion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him so to do, so that they may be had in a few months after the order sent.

G. D. expects shortly a further very general and valuable collection from the same place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and several third and fourth vols. of same Reports.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

F O L I O.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

Q U A R T O.

Wood's Institutes; Cases in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (second hand.)

O C T A V O.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrows's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackstone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Vesey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Cases in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Cases in Chancery; Comyns's Digest, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's History of a Suit at Law; Richardson's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Essays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. System of Pleading, including a Translation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Devises; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Devises; Wright on Tenures; Wilson on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchstone; Lovelass on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weskett on Insurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A succinct Digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Costs; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foster's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Boscawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, situate on the east branch of Susquehanna, Martick township, Lancaster county, about two miles below the mouth of Pequea, with two good dwelling houses, barns and stables, two good young bearing apple orchards, a good young bearing peach orchard, a large quantity of meadow made, and a sufficient quantity more may be made, and a never-failing stream of water, fitting for both grist and saw mills. The land lies in a healthy pleasant situation, with a fine prospect into York county; it is well watered and timbered, and very fitting for any gentleman farmer, as it is very fertile. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

N. B. The land is very answerable to be divided in two or three parts, as the purchasers see convenient.

October 9, 1792. *

WHEREAS my Wife HANNAH, has eloped from me without a just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons not to lend or trust her any thing on my account, for I mean not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof. ‡ JOSEPH UPDEGROVE.

Skippack, September 24, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Radnor township, Delaware county, Nineteen stray SHEEP. The owner or owners thereof are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 26, 1792. † BARTLE BARTLESON.

CAME to the Dwelling of the Subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a hump back, bald face, and has but one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 28, 1792. † JESSE COLLOM.

For NEWRY,
The SHIP
MINERVA;
Will sail the first of December next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1st of June last, a Chesnu Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792. ¶

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

Burlington, September 12, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Work, entituled

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE:

To be published quarterly, and contain 96 Octavo pages, neatly and correctly printed, and stitched in blue covers.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT is proposed that at least one half of this Magazine, shall contain information on the subjects of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, particularly applicable to New-Jersey and the middle states; which shall be so connected as to be separated from the other part of the work, and at the end of every two years (when it will make a volume of 384 pages) a title page and index will be given gratis; and endeavours will be used, to make it as compleat a Farmer's Assistant and Agricultural Legacy, as can be left to their posterity.---This will be under the particular patronage of the gentlemen of the Burlington County Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

II. The remaining half shall contain amusements, and essays, serious and entertaining, philosophical, mechanical, historical, political, and poetical; (of these, original pieces shall have a preference) with the most material occurrences, foreign and domestic, which may happen during the quarter; in the variety and choice of all which, such especial care shall be taken, as may be necessary to render it instructing and amusing to the reader. To this part also, at the end of every two years, will be given, a title page and index.

A periodical work of this kind, judiciously conducted, promises to be of great utility.---As it will chiefly be applied to Agriculture, and such Domestic Manufactures as come within the compass of private families, useful experiments will be related in the most plain and easy manner, and pains will be taken, to obtain from the different societies, every valuable communication on those subjects. The farmer wanting advice on any matter which may be new to him, by proposing his difficulty in one number, has the fairest opportunity of being informed in the next: It is hoped, therefore, that the Farmer's Magazine, will prove a valuable source of improvement in practical husbandry.

III. If suitable encouragement attends these proposals, the first number will contain the months of November, December, and January, and be published on the 1st of February, 1793, and continued quarterly.---A list of the subscribers, as patrons of the work, will be published in the first number.

IV. The price will be One Dollar, a year, to be paid (punctually) in half yearly payments---after a payment becomes due, no subscriber must expect to receive the next number until the preceding ones are paid for.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Cruikshank, Bailey, and Johnson, Printers Philadelphia, and by the publisher in Burlington. ‡ ISAAC NEALE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negroe Man, who calls himself JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do. one brownish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowsers, one of topsail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negroe's house, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will secure him so that his master shall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Chester, August 21, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 1st of September instant, a Negroe Man, named CUFF, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkable large feet and hands, and has lost several of his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a full'd lightish brown colour linsey coat, shirt, tow trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him to his master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† SIMON VANARTSDALEN.

Currying and Leather-Selling Business.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches; they have on hand a large assortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, best English Ben and Crop Soals; also various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to sell wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, No. 92, Chesnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at his Nursery, on Lancaster road, 29 miles from Philadelphia, a large Quantity of APPLE TREES, both grafted and natural, of large growth, which he will sell at a reasonable rate. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied with either Apple, Peach or Cherry Trees, on the shortest notice, and to satisfaction. The season for planting will be from the 15th of October, and as long as the weather permits; and in the spring as early as the ground will permit, to the 10th of April. Orders may be left at the Smith's shop at Broad-run, by the 29 mile stone, or at the Fox Chace. The public may be furnished with the above Articles, by applying to the Subscriber, living at Hains's Nursery, in Uwchlan township.

September 24, 1792. † ISRAEL MEREDITH.

RAN AWAY from Catharina Hillegas, widow of Adam Hillegas, late of Upper Hanover township, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, deceased, on the night of Friday the 14th instant, a NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years old, had on when she went away, two half linen petticoats, two cotton short gowns, besides a half linen one, a pair of new shoes, and a man's white wool hat; has lost one of her eyes; 'tis supposed she was taken away by a free Negroe man. Whoever takes up and secures said wench, so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by CATHARINA HILLEGAS.

Upper Hanover, September 17, 1792. †

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials; and has also on hand a good assortment of imported Whips. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792. t f.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," the several shares in the tract of land called *Estaugh's*, lying in Broad Neck, Salem county, will be balloted for, at the House of Jacob Frien, Inn-keeper, in said county, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
ELI ELMER,
JOSEPH HEWARD, } Commissioners.

Sep. 1, 1792.
4 w. ¶

MILLS *and* LANDS *for* SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Little-Britain township, Lancaster county, about nine miles above the navigable tide-waters of Susquehanna river, two and an half miles from Peach-bottom-ferry, two miles from Bald-friar-ferry, on said river, and thirty miles from the landing of Christiana bridge, on the navigable waters of Delaware, A good Merchant-mill, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, one burr the other country, three boulting-chests, reels, &c. The mill-house of stone, 52 by 45 feet, two stories high, also a saw-mill adjoining; the whole in good repair, and calculated for extensive business for merchant and country work, were built in 1784, on a good and never-failing stream of water, called Conewingo; together with ninety acres of land, on which are erected a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a well of good water, log barn, 75 by 25 feet, with stables, smoke-house, &c. Seven acres of the land cleared and chiefly watered meadow of an excellent quality, a young bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, the remainder of the lands are in timber. The main road leading from York-town to Christiana-bridge passes by the improvements. This site will suit any person desirous of carrying on the millering business in an extensive manner, as large supplies of wheat are brought from York county and the adjacent country, across Peach-bottom and the other near ferries on Susquehanna river. The title is indisputable, and possession may be had at an early period after the sale shall be made. The payment of purchase-money will be made convenient to a good purchaser, by GEORGE M'CULLOCH.

Little-Britain township,
Lancaster county, Sept. 4, 1792. ¶

WAS taken up, on the 7th of this instant, on the premises of the subscriber, living in Germantown township, between the 8 and 9 mile stone, two COWS, one of them brown with a white face, and the other brown, with white specks and white forehead. The owner or owners, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 8, 1792. ‡ HENRY SWEYER

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MARSHALL, about fifteen years old, a well set hearty looking boy, of a winning speech, and not very fair complexion, had on a light olive coloured coattee, a short under jacket, red and blue striped trowsers, white thread stockings, a pair of shoes not much worn, and a new felt hat---likewise took with him two shirts. It is supposed he will bend his course towards Salem, New-Jersey. Whoever will apprehend and secure said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward. MICHAEL MINIER.

Philadelphia or Month 11, 1792.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward,
and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3258.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1792.

On Sunday last arrived the ſhip Kitty, Captain Reynolds, from Liverpool, by whom we have the following advices.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

LORD Gower having ſettled the affairs which detained him in France, will be in town to morrow night, if no unforeſeen accident prevents him.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought by the Expedition packet in 16 days, in which the Rev. Dr. Willis, Captain Willis, and ſeveral others came paſſengers.

All the cuſtom-houſe cutters at Portſmouth were yeſterday put under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and ſeveral other diſpoſitions made, which are never adopted but for the purpoſes of a general impreſs of ſeamen.

Whether theſe ſteps indicate an intention in our Court to take an active part in the Continental diſputes, or whether they are merely precautionary meaſures to enable us to act as circumſtances and ſound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

It is confeſſed in Paris that the advanced guard of the main army at Fontoy has ſuſtained the attack by the Auſtrians, in which 400 men fell on the ſide of the French, though the enemy was repulſed.

The Duke of Brunſwick was at Luxembourg for a few hours on the 14th of this month. On the 15th came the King of Pruſſia on horſe back, whom the governor received at the entrance of the town, and accompanied with great form to all the remarkable parts of the fortreſs. After taking ſome refreſhment, he returned on the ſame day to the camp at Montfort.

Extract of a letter brought by the Dutch Mail yeſterday.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 12 officers of rank, who were making the beſt of their way to Holland, were ſtopped near Liege, and taken priſoners by the Liegois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to underſtand that he muſt ſubmit to the right of arms, and he was made priſoner with all his followers."

FRANCE.

Tranſlation of a note tranſmitted from the Britiſh court to the proviſionary Council.

"In the abſence of Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas declares that his Britannic Majeſty is afflicted with the deepeſt grief for the events which have lately taken place at Paris, both on account of the intereſt which he takes in every thing, which concerns their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and of his deſire to ſee the kingdom of France tranquil and happy. As it appears that the exerciſe of the executive power has been withdrawn from the hands of the king, his Britanic Majeſty is of opinion that his ambaſſador has no occaſion for remaining any longer at Paris, this ſtep being proper to manifeſt his intention of remaining neutral as to what concerns the internal Government of France. He is commiſſioned to expreſs his Britanic Majeſty's ſolicitude and anxiety for the fate of their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties. He expects that their perſons will be protected from every kind of violence; the commiſſion of which would excite univerſal indignation throughout Europe."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette, to the Municipality of Sedan, dated Auguſt 13.

"Commiſſioners of the national aſſembly are to arrive, to preach an unconſtitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of Auguſt, the epoch of the king's ſuſpenſion, the national aſſembly had been violated; and the members who have accepted of ſuch a miſſion, can be only the chiefs or the inſtruments of the faction, that has thus enſlaved the national aſſembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the ſtate of war, and on my ſole and perſonal reſponſibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the perſons calling themſelves commiſſioners from the national aſſembly, and to put them in ſafe cuſtody, under the guard of a ſuperior officer, who equally on my ſole and perſonal reſponſibility, ſhall execute this order, which he cannot refuſe to do, without being immediately brought to anſwer before a council of war

"I muſt alſo call upon the conſtituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the ſame laws, to approve of theſe meaſures; and I ſhall make the ſame requiſition to the tribunal of the diſtrict of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are ſtationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, depoſited at the municipality, will ſerve as a voucher to ſhew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army volunteers, and troops of the line, and particulary M. Sicard, Colonel of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this miſſion, nor the adminiſtrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arreſting the commiſſioners, are ſubject to any reſponſibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my oaths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the conſtitution, which the ſovereign will of the nation has decreed,—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the meaſures that may give undeniable proofs of reſiſtance of oppreſſion, the firſt duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the Municipal officers at Sedan, dated Bouillon, Auguſt 19.

"Gentlemen,

"If the laſt drop of my blood could ſerve the Community of Sedan, it has a right to the ſacrifice, and this would coſt me leſs than that which I now make, but at the moment when I foreſee, by reaſons that will not eſcape you, that my preſence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to ſpare the city of Sedan the misfortunes of which I ſhould be the cauſe, and I think the beſt means of ſerving it is by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proſcribed, who will never bow to any deſpotiſm, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able at preſent to be uſeful to his country, feels conſolation only in the vows he puts up, that the ſacred cauſe of liberty and equality, whoſe holy name is profaned, if that be poſſible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at leaſt be held long in ſubjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

STOCKHOLM, Auguſt 3.

It has been notified by a circular letter to all the provinces, that whoever has to preſent a petition to the King, ſhall not kneel down, as this ſubjection belongs only to the Supreme Being, and when obſerved towards men, is quite unworthy the dignity of a free nation, and of human nature.

PARIS, Auguſt 23.

"You will find by a letter from M. Servan, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, M. la Fayette went over to the enemy. The manner is differently related. It is ſaid that he was made priſoner while reconnoitring—by others, that he is gone to Holland, in order to paſs over to England; but with more probability of truth, that under the pretence of opening the gates of Sedan to the Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly, he and ſeventeen of his Etat Majors, among whom were M. Alexander Lameth, M. Beauharnois, and M. Gouvion, the brother of the General that fell ſo glorioufly, took the opportunity of throwing themſelves into the hands of one of the advanced poſts of the enemy, and by which they were made priſoners of war. There certainly was no other way by which he could ſave his life againſt the decree of the Aſſembly; which inſtigated every one to hunt him down.

"We have this day accounts that the Commiſſioners have ſuſpended M. Luckner. This feeble old man, whoſe Germanic thirſt of money would make him yield to every poſſible condition, however fordid, the Commiſſioners, upon enquiry, did not chuſe to entruſt with the fate of France.

"You will ſee that M. Montmorin was taken at the houſe of a waſherwoman in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine. His examination at the bar of the Aſſembly was very intereſting. His dexterity in repoſting the members was admirable. He ſaid, the letters found in the Thuilleries were not addreſſed to him. He had no apartments in the Palace. There was another Montmorin, Governor of Fontainbleau, and to him poſſibly theſe letters might be directed. On ſearching him ſeveral doſes of opium were found in his pockets; but ſo perfect was his addreſs, that it is tho't they will not find ground for accuſation in his conduct."

The deſtitution of M. Luckner, and M. Dillon, has followed the flight of M. de la Fayette. The Mareſchal has of late begun to think his power ſomewhat independent of the legiſlative body, and M. Dillon's firſt letter, after the 10th inſtant, certainly indicated an intention to ſupport the King againſt the National Aſſembly, if any ſtruggle could have been maintained between them. M. Kellermann has the command of M. Luckner's army.

The three commiſſioners lately impriſoned at Sedan, are now releaſed.

TOURNAY, Auguſt 15.

This morning the enemy, with about 600 infantry and 400 cavalry, advanced towards the Caſtle of Merlain, where one of our advanced poſts, commanded by Lieut. Zaboiſky, was ſtationed. The Lieutenant with the ſmall number of chaſſeurs under his order, was, after a moſt gallant reſiſtance, forced to retreat. Towards day-break, the ſurrounded pickets gathered together, with a view to charge the enemy, whom they obliged to evacuate Merlain.

In their retreat we killed 2 of their officers, 32 men, and 27 made priſoners. Among the latter there was a rebel Captain of the party of Bethune Cheroſt, and a private belonging to the ſame legion, who were immediately ſhot.

Not a ſingle man of ours was either killed or miſſed.

Whilſt the French General Dumourier attempted this attack upon Tournay he detached another column of 150 men, to attack the poſt of Bittermout, in the Foreſt of Rœux.

In this attack the French were equally unſucceſsful, ten of their men were taken priſoners, and we only loſt one chaſſeur, who had advanced too far againſt the enemy, and was made priſoner.

On the right of our army, the French General had likewiſe ordered 250 men to advance. They approached Little Tournay with a view to plunder and ſet fire to it, but were repulſed by our Tyrolean chaſſeurs. In their precipitate retreat they fired twice on our troops, but Captain Baron Celli purſued them ſo cloſely as to kill three of their men on the cauſeway of Warterloo.

SPIRE, Auguſt 11.

The Auſtrians began to bombard Landau on the 8th inſtant, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

The Marquis Bouille has joined the Imperial army.

MANHEIM, Auguſt 4.

Laſt night, about 8 o'clock, a detachment of Auſtrian horſe attacked the French cavalry near Effingen, and drove them back with great loſs, under the cannon of Landau.

The ſkirmiſhes between the two armies are frequent, and from the ſuperior diſcipline of the Imperial and Pruſſian troops, victory generally crowns their arms.

Pruſſian Head Quarters at Contz, in the environs of Treves, Aug. 6.

Yeſterday, the 5th inſt. the army entered the camp. The van-guard, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe, lies encamped between Gravenmach and Tavern.

The King's quarters are in the Monaſtery of the Carthuſians, and thoſe of the Duke of Brunſwick at Contz. Hoſtilities are immediately to be commenced, but at preſent both parties are nearly inactive.

The French patriots at Landau have ſent an addreſs to all the Jacobin clubs in France, in which they declare their reſolution to periſh in the ruins of the fortreſs, rather than to ſurrender.

The garriſon conſiſts now of 10,000 men.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter county.

"We are waiting with anxiety to hear the report of the ſurveyors, and the determination of the managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road; ſhould they determine on a ſouthern or middle route, it is then intended to form a company for putting the Old Road (from Downings-town, or from the place where the Turnpike leaves it, to Philadelphia) in ſome repair. A ſubſcription, I am told, will be immediately opened, for the purpoſe of reducing ſome of the greateſt elevations, and bridging ſome of the low grounds. The ſum already appropriated by act of aſſembly for repairing Jones' Lane, &c. will be taken by the company. Should this take place, it will materially injure the intereſt of the Turnpike company, as a great proportion of the buſineſs and travelling will remain on the Old Road, at leaſt during the ſummer ſeaſon."

Extract of letter from Havre, to a Gentleman in Boſton, dated Auguſt 23, 1792.

"I arrived here from Paris laſt evening.—I arrived in Paris the 8th—On the morning of the 10th, 23 of his Majeſty's body-guards were taken by the citizens in the wood of the Thuilleries, near the Palace, and I ſaw ſix of them beheaded about 9 o'clock in the Place Vendome. I then went to breakfaſt with a friend, and on my return home, I heard the diſcharge of cannot, and ſaw the ſtreets crouded. I aſked the cauſe: they informed me that the Swiſs guards had fired on the citizens from the Palace, and that they were now actually engaged, which was ſoon verified. The citizens received the firſt fire from field-pieces and muſquetry, which killed about 200 of them; who immediately ſet fire to the four corners of the palace, and with field-pieces beat down the gates of the palace. The citizens then formed in a ſolid column, and notwithſtanding the ſharp fire of 2000 guards, they never broke, but marched ſword in hand, and cut the Swiſs in ſuch a manner as forced them from the palace-yard to the gardens of the Thuilleries. Here the guards formed into a hollow-ſquare, but all would not avail them: the citizens were like blood-hounds; they renewed the attack, and finally, about 150 which were left of the Swiſs in the garden, threw down their arms, and cried for quarters, which was not heard; they maſſacred every ſoul they could find that had the appearance of a Swiſs. In the firſt of the action, the king, like a pitiful coward, as he is, quitted theſe brave veterans, who, by his behavior, were brought into this dilemma, and by the aſſiſtance of ſome of the officers of the city guards, reached the National Aſſembly. The next morning about 50 Swiſs were found in one of the vaults of the palace; they were carried to the Aſſembly to know how they ſhould be diſpoſed of. The Aſſembly ordered them to be confined in the Caſtle for trial. The mob immediately cried out, that the Aſſembly was on the ſide of his Majeſty, and that they were no better than ariſtocrats, and ought to be treated accordingly. They moved off with the poor priſoners, and ſhocking to relate, they maſſacred every one of them in the ſtreets; and the women were as eager to thruſt a dagger in them as any of the enraged mob.

The next day, 12th, about 150 more, with ſome officers, were found, but the Mayor, Mr. Petion, who has great influence with the people, ſaved their lives; they are now confined for trial. The officers and all the old miniſters will no doubt be executed, for the King, by his miſmanagement, let all his correſpondence fall into the hands of the people; and they find that he has been anſwerable for the emigrant Princes, has kept the diſbanded officers in pay, privately, and, in fact, has diſcovered ſo much to the people, that he is now a priſoner: He is to be tried, and if found guilty, they mean to let him go where he pleaſes, if not, they will allow him a penſion to live like any private man.

"The Marquis la Fayette, with about 300 of his principal officers, have made their eſcape by the following ſtratagem. As ſoon as the Marquis heard that the King was dethroned, and that

miſſaries were on their way to the army, he ſent ſome of his officers to Sedan to detain them. He then propoſed to the army that Paris was in a diſtreſſed ſituation—and wiſhed to know if they would march to its relief; which they refuſed. He then ſent to the officers at Sedan to ſend on perſons to perſonate the commiſſaries, with a ſtory fabricated for the purpoſe to the army; and while theſe pretended commiſſaries were negociating matters with the army, the Marquis and his friends made their eſcape."

VIENNA, Auguſt 4.

The affairs of Poland, and the counter revolution effected by the arms of Ruſſia, have cauſed a great ſenſation amongſt the public. We learn, that to conſolidate it, a Diet is to be held at Duimo, a town near the frontiers of Gallicia. Count Malechowſki, the Marſhal of the diet, is arrived here, being, he ſays, unwilling to be a witneſs of the ruin and ſlavery of his country. Many other Poles of diſtinction are alſo arrived, and the emigration among the principal citizens is very conſiderable.

Aug. 12. We have accounts from Warſaw, that the King has offered to abdicate the crown, and take a journey to Italy, but that his abdication had not yet been accepted.

WARSAW, Auguſt 1.

The King does not appear in public, ſince his acceſſion to the Confederation of Targowicz. His Majeſty has ſigned the diſmiſſion of the Poliſh Generals, Koſchiuſko and Wielhorſky, Brigadier Mokronowſky, and 16 other officers.

The greateſt part of the Poliſh troops have evacuated this capital, to take up their quarters in Great Poland. The army of Lithuania has taken the ſame direction, with a determination to maintain the new conſtitution.

METZ, Auguſt 10.

An incident lately took place on the frontiers, which cannot fail to ſet French bravery in a ſtriking point of view. A peaſant having been taken priſoner by a party of Hulans, was conducted to their colonel, who, as ſoon as he came into his preſence, demanded what was his opinion of the war, and whether he thought favourably of the French? The ruſtic, looking at him with a ſtern countenance, aſked, in his turn, if he might be allowed to ſpeak his mind with freedom? Yes, (replied the colonel) ſay whatever you have a mind. I wiſh to know then (ſaid the countryman) Whether you intend to march to Paris? Certainly, (anſwered the colonel) but all in good time, friend. In caſe you attempt it (ſaid the other) your maſters muſt raiſe two hundred thouſand freſh recruits every month, and even then they will have to ſupport a twenty years war, upon the ſtrength of a treaſury that is already well nigh exhauſted---beſides, they will have ſeven mountains to march over, each of which is the next thing to inacceſſible. The colonel, with ſome ſurpriſe, aſked what mountains theſe could be? Mountains! (ſaid the fellow) why, they are mountains that will be raiſed of the carcaſes of three millions of patriotic Frenchmen, who have ſworn to prefer death to ſlavery! The officer, in an agony of rage, drew his ſword, and menaced to cut off the countryman's head---He then cried out, You promiſed to hear me patiently; I have ſpoken the truth, and nothing but the truth; ſtrike, then, and welcome!--- Theſe words, diſplaying an unexpected dignity of ſoul, entirely diſarmed the colonel of all further reſentment, who immediately wrote him a diſcharge, and ſent him home to his friends and family.

MADRID, Auguſt 8.

A new maritime expedition has been lately ſet on foot. The veſſels are abundantly ſupplied with proviſions, able ſeamen, and experienced officers; the fleet conſiſts of eight brigantines, deſtined to be abſent ſix years, on a voyage of ſcience, the reſult of which, if they are ſucceſsful, cannot otherwiſe than be highly conducive to the advancement of the nautical art, geography, aſtronomy, natural hiſtory, and the knowledge of the globe we inhabit. This ſquadron undertakes four ſeparate expeditions, whoſe object is nearly the ſame, to determine, with all poſſible preciſion, that immence length of coaſt which bounds the Spaniſh empire in all parts of the globe. This object, however, is not the ſole one: from their obſervations are to be compiled a marine Atlas, cleared of all that multiplicity of errors which diſgrace the works of the ableſt navigators of former times; they are enjoined to make exact charts of all ſeas, iſlands, continents, &c. that ſhall be in their ſeveral routs, during the courſe of their immenſe voyage. The ardour of theſe our modern Argonauts is redoubled by the news lately received of the ſquadron under the command of Don Alexander Malaſpina. This officer, after traverſing the vaſt ocean that bounds the northern coaſts of the weſtern ſide of America, and ſurveying thoſe coaſts with all poſſible exactneſs, returned by the ſame route, and anchored in the port of Acapulca, on the Mexican ocean. There he cauſed two light veſſels to be built, with which he undertook to ſail northward again, coaſting the American ſhores, with a view to decide the famous queſtion, whether there exiſted a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The repeated attempts of the Engliſh on the eaſt ſide of North-America, together with the efforts of the celebrated Cooke in his laſt voyage on the weſtern, had the ſame object in view. After his death captains Clerke, King, &c. attempted it; the Ruſſians and Spaniards had alſo made a multiplicity of voyages for the ſame purpoſe; from all of which it was inconteſtibly proved that no ſuch communication exiſted by any gulph or inlet into the continent from the main ocean, as was formerly believed to be the caſe. But it ſtill remains doubtful, whether there may not be ſuch a paſſage by ſome river which diſcharges itſelf into the weſtern ocean from the northern continent of America, communicating with the northern Atlantic, through Baffin's, or rather Hudſon's Bay, which extends much the fartheſt into the continent. Theſe two ſmall veſſels may be ſuppoſed to be now on their diſcoveries; and to prevent any failure, no navigable river on the whole northern coaſt is to be left unexplored, to the head of navigation, and even every branch is to be examined with the moſt ſcrupulous care. The ſolution of this grand queſtion is in every reſpect worthy of the Spaniſh nation, poſſeſſing ſuch prodigious tracts of colony as they do in America. It is alſo hoped, that every enlightened nation, whoſe intereſts are the ſame with ours, will aid us in ſuch an extenſive undertaking. The crews of the veſſels deſtined for theſe long voyages are in the beſt health; and during three years that moſt of them have been at ſea, on different expeditions, not a ſingle man has died of the ſcurvy, which is ſo frequently fatal in voyages to the remote weſtern regions. The officers of every grade have received ſignal marks of favour from the king--preſents, penſions, and honours in abundance. It is now ſincerely hoped that Spain will at length deviate from that line of policy (ſo long obſerved by her) *not to publiſh the diſcoveries made in her nautical expeditions*; and that voyages undertaken upon ſo philoſophical a plan may not fail of their deſerved ſucceſs, but may add ſome valuable pages to the book of human ſcience, and the knowledge already attained. At any rate, it is to be hoped that the lot of theſe navigators will be more fortunate than that of M. de la Peyrouſe.

PARIS, Auguſt 23.

The new criminal tribunal is now inceſſantly trying the perſons arreſted, on ſuſpicion of treacherous correſpondence with the executive power, previous to the affair of the 10th inſtant.

The place de Carouſel, the ſcene of that day's battle, is now to witneſs the executions of thoſe criminally concerned in it.

The firſt Jury, that of accuſation, has referred M. M. D'Affry, Aigremont, Laporte, and Durofoy to trial.

The ſecond Jury, that of judgment, gave a verdict on Monday, againſt M. D'Agriemont, who was beheaded that night, in the place de Carouſel. The real name of this man was Collinot.

No material operations have yet taken place; but there is now ſomewhat more intereſt, to the diſpoſition of the troops, upon the queſtion of national ſovereignty, than as to their conduct towards the exterior enemy.

M. de la Fayette, then, after proceeding ſo far in hoſtility againſt the preſent principles and conduct of the people, as to write letters to the department of Ardennes, in cenſure of the National Aſſembly, and to found the diſpoſition of his troops by a general muſter and the delivery of an oath, is fled. His army was nearly unanimous in ſupport of the National Aſſembly, and he is accompanied only by his etat major.

The place of his retreat is not aſcertained, but he is ſuppoſed to have gone upon the Auſtrian territory, for the purpoſe of being taken priſoner at war.

M. Dumourier, ſucceeds to his command, and has been received with acclamation by the army.

His lady and family are ſuppoſed to be at Luxembourg.

The opinions of the people and the army are nearly unanimous in favour of the preſent meaſures. M. Luckner has teſtified his adherence to them, declaring as a proof of treachery in the late executive power, that he was recalled from the Netherlands, when no army ventured to oppoſe him, and when he was upon the point of releaſing the whole country from the dominion of the Emperor.

The commiſſioners to the army of the north begin their letter with rejoicing, that they have only the moſt uninterrupted ſucceſs to report. Of M. Dumourier they write in the higheſt terms, and with M. Dillon they are ſatisfied, and apparently with reaſon. In the army of the former they were received with ſuch general reſpect and affection from the ſoldiery, as they cannot deſcribe. M. de la Fayette, previous to his flight, had written to M. Dillon's camp at Pont ſur Sambre, for ſeveral regiments, which however, did not go to him.

The army of the Rhine had received their commiſſioners with equal favour; and M. M. Biron and Kellermann have the entire confidence of the National Aſſembly. M. Victor Broglie, who had a command in this army, has been ſuſpended by them.

M. Dumourier had given orders for the releaſe of the 3 commiſſioners at Sedan; which doubtleſs would not be oppoſed. In ſhort, the French army is the army not of any man, or any party, but of the people.

The National Aſſembly have not yet confirmed M. Dillon in his command.

All the Swiſs regiments lately in the ſervice of France are broke. The decree of the National Aſſembly, after mentioning the impropriety of entruſting the defence of French liberty to foreign troops upon a different footing from the French regiments, orders the executive power to expreſs to the Swiſs Cantons the gratitude of France for their paſt ſervices, and reſolves, that any officers or ſoldiers, willing to enliſt in the French regiments, ſhall be encouraged by a ſuitable bounty, 150 livres for a private, 300 for a corporal, and ſhall be promoted in the uſual courſe.

The municipality of Paris informed the National Aſſembly, on Tueſday night, that all the Ambaſſadors in the capital had demanded paſſports, for the purpoſe of leaving France; the National Aſſembly ordered its diplomatic committee to make a report upon this ſubject.

M. Claviere, miniſter of public contributions, on Tueſday, ſtated to the National Aſſembly, that the king had demanded the funds deſtined for him. He wiſhed to have authority for taking the ſums appointed, from the ſeveral offices dependent upon the civil liſt.

M. Choudieux moved, that the money ſhould be given, but not into the hands of the King; who might make uſe of it to corrupt his guards, and ſend letters of information to the enemy.---The money is, therefore, to be paid to commiſſioners, who ſhall execute his Majeſty's orders for whatever purchaſes he directed to be made with it.

The Pariſian national guards is now formed upon a ſyſtem differing much from that of its firſt eſtabliſhment. Each company is to conſiſt of 116 men; two companies make a diviſion; each ſection is to have as many ſuch companies as its number of men can be divided into, and one company from each is to ſerve in the camp at Paris.

The ex-miniſter at war, D'Abancourt, is in priſon at Orleans, and has not been in danger of ſuffering by popular violence, as reported.

As to the removal of the Royal Family from the Feuillans to the temple, this circumſtance is related. When M. Petion announced, that he was ready to conduct them, it was moved, that four commiſſioners ſhould be appointed from the Aſſembly for their eſcort to the carriage, and M. Brival, who alone oppoſed the motion, was aopointed one. Madame Elizabeth took his arm, and intreated, that he would protect the ladies who followed from inſult. "They are under the protection, "ſaid he, "of the honoured Mayor of Paris, and are ſafe." When they reached the carriage door, Madame Elizabeth wiſhed him to accompany them in it. "The decree," ſaid he, "does not inſiſt upon that, I may now return to my poſt."

A writen order, given by M. Mandat, the late Commander of the National Guard, to the Commander de la Greve, on the 10th inſt. has been found. It is thus: "The people will eaſy let yon paſs through them in a column, when you reach the rear, form a line and fire; I ſhall immediately anſwer you in front." Such was one of the many plans of conqueſt which the Freneh people, with the almoſt evident protection of providence, have endured and ſubverted.

The intendant of Bouille has been arreſted at Paris Falſe aſſignats for 80,000 livres, and good ones, for 4000 were found about his perſon.

Auguſt 24. All violences here have ceaſed, and the operations of conſtituted authoritiesare daily increaſing in vigour, diſtinctneſs and popularity. Except a petition, offered to the National Aſſembly from the community of Paris, for directing all the departments of the kingdom to take new denominations, and, in ſome meaſure new duties; there ſeems to be no queſtion, upon which the populace think they have any thing to require from the legiſlature. The Aſſembty paſſed to the order of the day upon this petition, and ſeem to have excited no diſcontent by the meaſure.

Now that the people have confidence in the executive power, there are no longer appeals to the aſſembly by armed or tumultuous bodies, and the meetings in the Palais Royal begin to decline. The populace, except the *federes*, are returniug to their employments, and the latter will ſoon be diſpoſed of in the camps of Soiſſons and Paris.

All the ſuperior perſons of the King's houſhold have been examined before commiſſioners from the community. Nothing new tranſpired from the examinations of Madam Lamballe and the other ladies. Hue, the King's ſecond valet de chambre, related, that his majeſty held a council at five o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, at which all the miniſters and ſeveral of the municipal officers aſſiſted. From thence he went to review the troops in the garden, who all ſhouted *vive le Roi*, except the cannoneers The latter ſhouted *vive la nation*.

M. D'Affry, the venerable commander of the Swiſs guards, has been acquitted, the orders to that corps not having been given by him. M. De la Port, intendant of the civil liſt, is now upon trial. Barnave has been arreſted. Alexander Lameth eſcaped.

Longway and Thionville are ſaid to be taken.

At the temple, the works for the ſecurity and for the accommodation of the royal family proceed with equal vigour. No perſons, even of the houſhold, are now admitted, without tickets from the community, and each ſervice has a colour, by which its tickets are diſtinguiſhed. All the king's ſervants are in future to be appointed by the community.

The gates of St. Dennis and St. Martin are to be pulled down, for their offences in bearing the emblems of royalty. There has juſt arrived from Chantilly a cargo of ſtatues, beginning with that of the conſtable Montmorency, which are to be melted into cannon.

Four French lines are now inſcribed over the door of the *maiſou de la commune*, ſignifying as follows:

"Obey the people; reſpect their decrees: there were citizens before there were maſters. The people, after being for a long time abuſed by kings, grew weary of their ſceptre, and broke it on the tenth of Auguſt, in the fourth year of liberty, and the firſt of equality."

M. Montmorin, the late miniſter, will probably eſcape, another perſon of that name having been found to own the papers imputed to him. The latter M. Montmorin, formerly governor of Fontainbleau, is now in the Abbaye.

The death of M. D'Averhoult, a member of the National Aſſembly, has been notified by M. Thuriot. It appears that he was upon the point of leaving the kingdom, when ſome peaſants met him and aſked to ſee his paſſport. He had none, and, in an endeavour to force his way, his ſervant was ſhot. M. D'Averhoult, being then within a mile and a half of the Auſtrian frontiers, ran towards it; ſome other peaſants met him, and, juſt as they began to queſtion him, he fired a piſtol through his head.

Of this wound he did not die till about an hour afterwards, in which time he had been removed to a neighbouring village.

Great numbers of deſerters continue to arrive at Valenciennes.

M. Lebrun, the miniſter for foreign affairs, preſented to the National Aſſembly a view of the preſent ſituation of France, with reſpect to foreign powers. It ſtated that Sweden had already declared its intention of not entering into the league of powers againſt France, and manifeſted a deſire of forming a commercial connexion with that country. Several Swediſh officers likewiſe, had requeſted permiſſion to ſerve in the armies of France, and to fight in defence of liberty.

Ruſſia had never diſguiſed her hoſtile intentions, but for ſome time it could do nothing elſe but threaten.

The ſouthern powers were in the ſame ſituation.

The German empire had teſtified its repugnance to take up arms againſt France, excepting ſome princes, who might be conſidered as in a ſtate of hoſtility.

Holland and England always promiſed a perfect neutrality. The Dutch Ambaſſador ſtill remained in Paris, that of England was recalled; but the note which communicated this order to him, did not exhibit any hoſtile intentions. The Engliſh Miniſtry only obſerved to him— "That the Executive Power having been taken from the "hands of the King, his credentials were no longer valid, "and that, conſequently, he ought to leave the country." In ſhort, his Britannic Majeſty continues to entertain the ſame ſentiments of perfect neutrality, but he is of opinion that he does not infringe this neutrality, by claiming every ſafety for Louis XVI. and his family. He teſtifies, that he expects to ſee theſe perſonages ſheltered from every violence, the commiſſion of which he adds, would not fail to excite univerſal indignation.

Authoriſed by the proviſionary Executive Council, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, to teſtify to him how ardently the French nation deſired to maintain a good underſtanding with an high ſpirited people, who were the firſt to acknowledge the ſovereignty of nations, and aſſured him that the Executive Council would take care that juſtice ſhould prevail on every occaſion in the intercourſe between the nations.

The Aſſembly applauded this notification.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

Four ſhips of the line have been put into commiſſion by the Lords of the Admiralty, during their preſent tour, and are ordered to be manned, as ſpeedily as poſſible. Such a diſpoſition of cutters is alſo directed as uſually precedes an impreſs. A rumour has thus abſurdly ariſen, that the power of Great Britain is to be directed againſt the Liberty of France.

Sincerely we believe that no ſuch meaſure is intended, and we notice the report only for the purpoſe of giving it as much contradiction as can reſult from the moſt obvious principles of juſtice and policy.

The Duke of Brunſwick's army is compoſed of the flower of the Pruſſian troops. All deſerters, and eſpeci-

ally all the French in the several regiments, were left behind in Prussia; so that great confidence is placed in the fidelity of the men.

It is certain that mutual contempts and hatred prevail between the Prussian troops and the several corps of emigrants. The latter are undisciplined and disorderly. On a distribution of bread to the troops, they wanted to take the management of the whole; and all the prudence and authority of the Chiefs on both sides were necessary to prevent the Prussian soldiers and the French nobles from coming to blows.

The following are the precise words of a Prussian general, in a letter to a friend at Brussels—"We have 13,000 Emigrants in our army, who have 20,000 horses for their use, and as much baggage as would be sufficient for an army of 40,000 men. They have every thing that they ought not to have, and nothing of what they ought, for making war."

Other letters assure that it is still in contemplation to remove them entirely from the combined armies.

Count Mean and Beaurieux, nephew of the last Prince Bishop of Liege, is elected to that Bishoprick by the Chapter. The people have this certainty of finding no relief under his government, that he is known to have directed all the late measures of his uncle.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Washington, dated September 7, 1792.

"I arrived here last evening, and this instant General Wilkinson arrived. He has been to the battle-ground, and found two pieces of cannon that were lost on the unfortunate fourth of November last. Last night a party of Indians came to Fort-Hamilton and took off about sixty horses of the Contractors; Captain Barbee with sixty men is in pursuit of them, and I make no doubt will overtake them."

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Cincinati, Sept. 9th.

"The day before yesterday, General Wilkinson returned to this place, from a visit to the out post, and an extensive excursion to General St Clair's field of slaughter and around the head waters of the Big Miami—I am informed that he has discovered two pieces of the brass ordnance lost on the fourth of November—that he explored the country in front of the field of battle, within eight miles of the old Miami village, which turns out to be sixty miles from the field—He has also explored the country to the East of General St. Clair's trace---from whence it appeared that the Governor bore much too far to the westward---we are told the General passed thro' several extensive encampments occupied by the savages about the month of May on the head waters of the Miami, but that he was not able to discover any party of these murderers. Indeed it is probable, that was not his object, as he does, I am informed, still consider himself restrained from offensive operations.

WINCHESTER, October 15.

By a person of veracity, arrived here, and who left New-River, Territory south of the Ohio, on the 24th ult. we are informed, that the Indians, with the noted John Watts at their head, mentioned in our last to have marched against the frontier settlements, had returned to their towns. It seems General Blount, being apprised of their intentions, detached 300 militia-men of the Territory to meet them, and the Indians, in consequence thereof, precipitately retreated.

MARTINSBURG, October 15.

Wednesday next the remaining detachment of Capt. Stephenson's company of riflemen, commence their march from this town to Fort Pitt. They go by the way of Haiger's-town, where Capt. Stephenson is commissioned to inspect the recruits under Captains Lewis and Carbury, and march them to Head Quarters. Capt. Stephenson's company is complete with 100 effective men.

LITCHFIELD, October 10

Villainy seems not yet to have reached its zenith; a recent fact will place the heroes of it, but few grades below the first adepts in rank on the illustrious list of sharpers. Two fellows, a few weeks since, for the purpose of purloining horses, had transported into the state of New-York two casks, one said to contain Rum, the other Sugar, of the best quality.—which they offered in barter for horses. A small case, containing spirits, was so contrived, as to admit a proof glass sufficiently deep, to shew the excellence of the liquor,—and a similar invention concealed the artifice with respect to the sugar:—each cask being otherwise filled with sand and rubbish: and the rouges cautiously demanded so extravagant a price, for each pretended article, as they were sure could not be accepted; lest an actual sale should too early discover the deception. Having however procured a number of valuable horses, they agreed to leave the rum and sugar in pledge for payment, till they could remit the purchase money,—and made off; but Mynheers, desirous of letting out, or tasting the brine, (agreeable to commmon usage) soon after discovered the cheat, and pursued the rogues—and perhaps may secure them; information being had of their rout.

ALBANY, October 15.

We learn that the President and a committee of directors for levelling, exploring and laying out the northern canals, have at length completed this arduous task; and contrary to all former calculations, it appears from a close attention to the great objects in view, that the ground is as favourable as could be wished.—Nature herself seems to have marked out the track of the canals—and what has been deemed heretofore as insurmountable obstacles, will in a great measure be obviated. The contracts which are advertised for delivering large quantities of lumber in the course of the ensuing winter from Fort Miller to Lansingburgh, both inclusive, is a clear indication that it is in contemplation to execute a considerable proportion of the northern work the ensuing season. Admitting the whole work could be advantageously completed in one year, the proprietors would immediately realize a handsome annual dividend.

We are assured, that large orders have been received in this city from Philadelphia and other places, to subscribe to the canals, both northern and western, as soon as the books are again opened.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, on the 22d instant, it was Resolved, That the northern route be generally pursued from Schuylkill to the east Brandywine, and that from thence to Whitmer's bridge the southern route be generally adopted. Sundry resolutions and measures have been entered into and taken, towards commencing and carrying on that important business, with all convenient dispatch, and we hope to see a part of it yet perfected this fall.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Nantz, in France, dated 18th August, 1792, to a respectable commercial house in this city.

"The late disturbances in Paris will likely be much exaggerated on your side of the water, as all the incidents of the revolution have been here. Thank God, we continue to enjoy perfect tranquility, and, united as we are, we hope to maintain it.

"Those of your merchants who have not been credulous on the idle stories made them of the situation of this kingdom, and who have sent us their vessels, have made much money, say 30 to 50 per cent. and more."

Extracts of letters from New-Jersey October 15.

On the 10th of May last the wife of Mr. Griggs of Middlesex county, New-Jersey, was delivered of three children; two females and a male--I have seen them, and think they are as fine children as I have generally observed of the same age, when only one at a birth.

"Died, on Wednesday the 3d inst. William Burnett, Esq; of Middlesex county, New-Jersey, a batchelor, upwards of 80 years of age, who hath left an estate, as is generally believed, of more than thirty thousand pounds, he died intestate, and had not any person related to him in this country, and probably not in Europe; as the whole family removed together to America, being originally from Scotland.

"Notwithstanding the above circumstance, he hath lived penuriously in a very retired manner for a number of years, was very much conversant in pecuniary affairs, and loaned out money the very week he died; he will be considerably missed in the adjacent parts, as he frequently put out money to persons in abject distress, and was not devoid of true compassion, but listened to and assisted those in real distress, which is not very frequently the case with persons similarly circumstanced—yet he had frequently sustained losses by his kindness, notwithstanding which he did not become callous and steeled against human wretchedness."

The ship Kitty, Capt. Reynolds, arrived here last Sunday, in six weeks and three days from Liverpool; in her passage, Sept. 17th, lat. 48, long. 20, spoke the ship North-Carolina, under Portuguese colours, bound from Madeira to Lisbon, with troops on board, out 12 days. October 1st, lat. 34:8, long. 58:20, spoke the schooner Royal, Captain Reddicks, of Boston, bound to Antigua, out 45 days; Captain Reddicks had met with a hard gale about the 20th of September, and was obliged to throw forty mules, being the greatest part of his cargo, overboard---also lost his mainmast. October 5, the Kitty spoke the sloop Piermont, Capt. Tod, of St. Vincents, homeward bound, from Norfolk, Virginia, out 10 days, in long. 63:20, who had, on the 29th of September, taken up the crew from the wreck of the schooner Juno, Captain Jeremiah Pennfield, of Chatham, bound from New-London to Guadaloupe. Captain Pennfield informed him that he had met with a strong gale of wind, about the 16th of September, in lat. 31, long. 64, which lasted for 3 days, and on the third day, at 10, A. M. a sea struck the quarter-deck, fore and aft, and cleared the decks of all the live stock. She soon after upset, and lay about twenty minutes on her beam ends, until the fore-mast was cut away; the main-mast was gone twelve hours before. The crew were lucky enough to save the main-sail, which was spread over the quarter-deck, and helped to keep the sea out. After this both pumps were kept a-going, and freed from water. The next morning the weather had moderated, and bringing her by the head, and keeping her stern out of the water, she did not leak much until the 8th day; then the wind blowing fresh from the southward and eastward, the vessel, labouring much, began to leak exceedingly, and so remained until the next day at noon, when the crew were taken off the wreck by Capt. Tod, in whose vessel they remained until the 5th October, when Capt. Reynolds took them on board the Kitty, and brought them into Philadelphia. Captain Pennfield says, that if Providence had not thrown relief in his way, on the day he was taken up by Captain Tod, he is convinced he and his crew must have perished in a few hours.

*** The official Returns for Members of Congress and of the House of Representatives for this State, from the Counties of Berks, Allegheney and Huntingdon, not having come in, induces us to postpone any further Publication concerning the Election till our next, when we hope to lay the Returns complete before our Readers.

☞ The letter-bag of the ship George Barclay will be taken from the Post-office on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED,

By the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

One hundred Labourers,

For the Winter season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant.

N. B. Applications will be received at his residence, near the Falls of Schuylkill, till the 1st of November, and after that time at Norristown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Chester county, that an election will be held at the several election districts, on the first Tuesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States; where the judges and inspectors of the last annual election are required to attend, agreeable to law.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

October 20, 1792. ‡

THOSE gentlemen that yet remain possessed of subscription papers of Howell's large Map, are hereby notified (as well also the public in general) that no subscriptions will be accepted or received after the date hereof, and that they be pleased to transmit the said papers to the subscriber, as soon as safe opportunity may serve, as the Maps which are now received will be delivered at his own house, in North Fifth-street, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

Philadelphia, October 13th, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be settled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and
WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Chester, in Delaware County, October 11, 1792.

A

William Anderson.

B

Robert Brownlee, John Bashford, Robert Barr.

C

Robert Colven, *Ridley*; Samuel Coningham, Esq; William Cooper, Peter Crompton, Robert Corrigan, William Clingan, James Cloud, *millwright*.

D

Victor Devenney, (3,) Robert Doublestine, Owen Dougherty, James Dimsey, Isaac Dutton, *near Hook*, Andrew Denniston.

G

Mary Gordon, (2.)

H

Eleanor Hamill, Robert Hayes (2,) John Henry, Aaron Huston, *hatter*.

I

William Iddings, James Iddings, Mary Iddings, Robert Irwin.

K

Roger Kirk.

L

John Lyals, Joseph Luckey, William Lockhart.

M

George Mason, Wm. Martin, Thomas M'Kee, Margaret Martin, David Morrow, James Munnel, Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moses Mendenhall, Daniel M'Connell.

P

Edward Pordue, Anthony Pritchard.

R

Thomas Rowan, James Robinson, *Marcus-Hook*, Patrick Roney, John Rankin (2) *Turk's Head*.

S

Nathaniel Spuibb, *near Chester*, Mary Smith, *New-Garden*.

T

Caleb Taylor, Robert Taylor (2) *Crumb Creek*, Matthew Tomb.

W

George Walker, Thomas Wilson, *Chichester*, John Williams, James Whitcraft, John Walker, *Marcus Hook*.

N. B. Such of the abovementioned Letters as shall not be taken out of this Office by the first Day of January next, will then be transmitted to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters. MILES M'CARTY, *P. M.*

Chester, October 12, 1792.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's field, on Thursday night, the 4th of this instant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has some black spots and a split on the inside of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in spirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is supposed that one named Koch, who escaped last spring out of Norristown gaol, has stolen said horse, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford township, Berks county,
October 13, 1792.

Northampton county October 17, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at the house of John Egner, inn-keeper, in the town of Northampton, a certain two story Stone House and a Lot of Ground, bounded on the east side by Allen's-street, on the north by a vacant lot, on the east by a public alley, and on the south by a lot of Henry Archer, deceased, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the estate of Elias Pinkers, and to be sold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has removed from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, to the sign of the White Swan, in Sassafras or Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and nearly opposite the Rainbow tavern, where he continues his usual business of innkeeping, in a commodious house and stables, lately built. He flatters himself, that the continued experience of his friends and the public will save him the trouble of self-recommendation.

October 24, 1792.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low-priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed cassimers, cassimer waistcoat shapes, striped and plain coatings, duffils and bearskins, rose blankets, striped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, bockings and flannels, strouds, hunters, plains, kerseys, swanskins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendal cottons yard wide linseys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, lastings and florentines, worsted and hair plush, velverets, thickseets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons. Irish linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch shirtings, dowlas, sheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worsted and yarn hose, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, fashionable plated silk and cotton, and silk and worsted hose, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton shawls, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marseilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey stripes, cotton checks, diaper and damask table cloths, 18 4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of English mantuas, modes and sattins, stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,----Best SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARD-WIRE, London and Bristol Pewter assorted, Tin Plates, Window Glass, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 26th instant, an indented Servant Man, named DANIEL COX, country born, about five feet seven inches high, tolerably well set, pale complexion, sandy hair and eyes, is marked from his hip to his ankle, on his right side, with the resemblance of beets; had on, and took with him, a redish camblet jacket and a redish broadcloth coat, a striped jacket, osnabrig shirt and tow trowsers, two pair of neats leather shoes, two pair of plated buckles, one pair square and the other round, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in the jail of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

SALE of REAL ESTATES.

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,--The following property, belonging to the estates of sundry Bankrupts, viz.

THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ALLISON.

No. 1. A LOT on the east side of Water-street continued, in the district of Southwark, containing 37 feet 2 inches front, on Water-street, and extending into the river Delaware; adjoining ground granted to Isaac Craig, &c.

No. 2. A Lot on the west side of Water-street continued, and opposite to the above, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep; adjoining ground granted to Isaac Craig, &c.

No. 3. A Lot on the north-side of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-street, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep; is bounded in part by the last described Lot, and ground granted to Isaac Craig and John Gill.

*** The above Lots are subject to the yearly rent-charge of £29 12s.

4. A Lot on the east side of Water-street continued, and adjoining the first described Lot to the northward, 37 feet 2 inches front, and extending into the river Delaware.

5. A Lot on the west side of Water-street, and corner of Wicacoe-lane, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep.

6. A Lot on the north side of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-street, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining Lot No. 3 to the westward.

*** The last three Lots are subject to a yearly rent-charge of £33 1s 1d.

7. A frame House and Lot in Shippen-street, near Third-street, 18 feet front, and 60 feet deep; subject to a yearly rent-charge of £10 2s 6d.

8. One-third of 16 Acres of Land, in the Manor above Bristol, in Bucks-County.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS & ROBERT HOPKINS.

No. 9. A Tract of cleared Land, in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 Acres, ----- Perches; adjoining Lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

10. A Frame Stable, on Norris's Alley, about 35 feet square. The Lot on which it stands is only held at the pleasure of the Landlord, and the Building subject to be removed at any time.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN RHEINER.

11. A Tract of Patented Land, containing 400 Acres, in Westmoreland county, on the waters of Twolick-creek, about 1 mile and a half south of the Catuning-path, and 5 miles from the West Branch of the Susquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Wood, Jonah Thompson, &c.

12. Ditto Patented Land, containing 400 acres, on the same waters, and in the same county; is very level, rich land, and a large proportion of meadow ground; adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS DENTON.

13. A Tract of Patented Land, in late Westmoreland, now Alleghany county, containing 300 acres, being Lot No. 16, in the second district of Donation Lands.

14. A Warrant of survey, dated the ; taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land, in Bedford county. The Warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpose of being laid, and the fees of surveying paid.

15. A Warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the same county: This warrant is also with the Surveyor.

THE ESTATE OF SIMON NATHAN.

Three contiguous tracts of patented land, in Russel County, State of Virginia.

No. 16. Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry Land-office treasury warrants, dated in the months of February and August, 1783; situate on the waters of Laurel and Indian creeks; the latter of which is a main branch of Clinch river; and adjoining lands surveyed for Richard Smith.

17. Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry Land-office treasury warrants, dated the 2d and 30th of August 1783; situate on the waters of Indian creek, and adjoining lands surveyed for the said Richard Smith.

18. Containing 10,000 acres; was surveyed by virtue of sundry warrants, issued the 2d and 30th of August, 1783; situate on the waters of Laurel-creeks and a small part on the Louisa river, which falls into Big-Sandy, and that into the river Ohio--- adjoins lands surveyed also for Richard Smith.

The soil of these three tracts, is deep, rich, and of a black colour. The timber consists of white and black oak, sugar tree, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, buckeye and dogwood.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN DEWHURST.

19. Fifty Lots of Ground, in the city of Washington, intended for the residence of the Federal Government.

THE ESTATE OF WILTIAM CRAIG, Northampton-County.

20. All the right and title of the said William Craig, of, in and to a moety of a Saw-mill, on the banks of Delaware River, in the state of New-York.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM COXE, jun.

Six Tracts of Patented Land, on the Waters of a Creek emptying into Susquehanna River, at the Great Bend, and on branches of Shohacking, Shrawders and Trout Creeks, also near the Northern Road, in Northampton County.

21, 410 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Barruch Thayer, Thayer, &c.

22, 410 Acres, and ditto, adjoining lands of Jacob Abel, Henry Spering, and Conrad Kryder.

23, 399 Acres and 150 Perches, adjoining John Van Campen, William Shrawder, Michael Kryder, &c.

24, 428 Acres and 10 Perches, adjoining lands granted to Samuel Micker, &c.

25, 411 Acres and 51 Perches, adjoining the last described Tract.

26, 428 Acres and 10 perches, adjoining ditto.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee.

WAS committed to the goal of West-Chester, in the county of Chester, an Irishman, by the name of GEORGE SWENEY, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, brownish hair, says he is 27 years old, and that he came from Cork, on board the brig Ranger, Captain Robinson, and arrived at Baltimore, some time in May last, and was sold to some person in the county of York, whose name he cannot recollect, with whom he staid about two weeks; his master, if any he has, is requested to come and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

Oct. 8, 1792. ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Gwyned township, Montgomery county, Sept. 28, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, a black COW, she was hoppled. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ NICHOLAS ROYL.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

Strasburg Village, 27th August, 1792.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

A WOMAN of an honest character, with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take a child to nurse, enquire at AQUILLA EVANS, in Front-street, opposite Noah's Ark, No. 314. Northern Liberties. ¶

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of August last, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

BROKE into the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrinton township, Montgomery county, the 8th of September last, a bay mare COLT, one white foot, between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

Oct. 12, 1792. † ANDREW SUPPLEE.

Goshen township, Chester county, Sept. 29, 1792.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: These are therefore to forewarn any person from giving her credit on my account from the date hereof, as I shall not pay any of her contracts.

‡ ELLIS GARNER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Hon. Edward Shippen, Esq; Doctor of Laws; the Hon. Jasper Yates, Esq; and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; Justices of the same Court, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of September last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the state-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the city or county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and in the seventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursant to the last will and testament of John Radcliff, deceased, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 190 acres, more or less, situate in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, 20 miles from Philadelphia, 3 miles from the Billet, 2½ miles from Horsham, and 1 mile from Neshaminy meeting-houses. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, with a very good kitchen, cellar, orchard, spring-house, barn, hay-house and stables, and a well of constant water, about 50 rods from which is another (stone) dwelling house and kitchen, a cellar, well of good water, and an orchard; this house is adjoining the street road leading from Bristol to Montgomery, and in a suitable situation for a store; also fifteen acres of meadow, chiefly timothy and clover, and more may be made; fifty acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land, bounded by lands of Joseph Paul, Robert Comley, Jacob Perry, Michael Rapps, and William Kerr. The premises are in extraordinary good repair, and may be viewed any time previous to the day of sale, by applying to Jonathan Radcliff, residing thereon. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by JAMES RADCLIFF, JONATHAN RADCIFF, } Executors.

October 6, 1792. *

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, that an election will be held at the court-house in Newtown, and at the house of Ludwick Benner, on the first Tuesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAPER-MILL situated on the Ridge Road, near Schuylkill, five miles from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

All those who have any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts, for settlement, at furthest within three months; and those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to make payment, without fail, within the said time, to

* SIMON GLASS, Paper-maker.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials; and has also on hand a good assortment of imported Whips. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store-keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792. t f.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and the other states, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate respect shall be paid to any order by letter addressed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a list of such books as they may have occasion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him so to do, so that they may be had in a few months after the order sent.

G. D. expects shortly a further very general and valuable collection from the same place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and several third and fourth vols. of same Reports.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Institutes; Cases in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (second hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrow's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackstone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Vesey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Cases in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Cases in Chancery; Comyns's Digest, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's History of a Suit at Law; Richardson's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Essays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. System of Pleading, including a Translation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Devises; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Devises; Wright on Tenures; Wilson on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchstone; Lovelass on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weskett on Insurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A succinct Digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Costs; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foster's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Bosc awen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, situate on the east branch of Susquehanna, Martick township, Lancaster county, about two miles below the mouth of Pequea, with two good dwelling houses, barns and stables, two good young bearing apple orchards, a good young bearing peach orchard, a large quantity of meadow made, and a sufficient quantity more may be made, and a never-failing stream of water, fitting for both grist and saw mills. The land lies in a healthy pleasant situation, with a fine prospect into York county; it is well watered and timbered, and very fitting for any gentleman farmer, as it is very fertile. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

N. B. The land is very answerable to be divided in two or three parts, as the purchasers see convenient.

October 9, 1792. *

WHEREAS my Wife HANNAH, has eloped from me without a just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons not to lend or trust her any thing on my account, for I mean not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

‡ JOSEPH UPDEGROVE.

Skippack, September 24, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Radnor township, Delaware county, Nineteen stray SHEEP. The owner or owners thereof are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 26, 1792. † BARTLE BARTLESON.

CAME to the Dwelling of the Subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a hump back, bald face, and has but one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 28, 1792. † JESSE COLLOM.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will sail the first of December next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1st of June last, a Chesnut Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792. ¶

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 184 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3259.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1792.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

Monday last arrived the ſhip Neil Malcolm, captain Gill, from Scarborough, in England—ſhe touched at Torbay, from whence ſhe ſailed the 14th of September, and brings papers to the 10th of that month, from which we have extracted the following very intereſting advices.

PARIS, September 3.

ANOTHER ſhock, too dreadful to be now minutely deſcribed, has deſtroyed the confidence which began to be formed of returning peace and ſecurity in this capital.

For the laſt few days indeed there had been ſome little difference of opinion as to the Commiſſioners of the community, to whom ſeveral Sections wiſhed to continue the powers granted them on the 10th, while the National Aſſembly tho't them dangerous, and the Miniſters found them inconvenient. This however appeared to be ſettled on Saturday night, by the conſcenſion, or the timidity of the National Aſſembly, who withdrew their decree againſt the Commiſſioners.

On the next morning the Community aſſembled, and M. Huguenin, their Preſident, ſtated upon the authority of the Miniſters, that the combined armies had advanced as far as Verdun, which could not withſtand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence, during the time of their deliberation, and they did not long heſitate upon pronouncing a decree and preparing a proclamation on the ſubject. The decree, which was reported to the National Aſſembly, and approved by them, ordered the barriers to be ſhut, authoriſed the ſeizure of all horſes for military ſervice, the diſarming of all ſuſpected perſons, and directed the citizens to hold themſelves ready for marching at the firſt notice. The proclamation invited them to meet in the Champ de Mars, that 60,000 men might be immediately raiſed for the ſervice of the country.

The Commiſſioners went to the Sections, exhorting the people to attend this meeting, and to enroll themſelves for marching. Alarm guns were fired as a ſignal for ſhutting the barriers, the toſcin was ſounded and the general alarm was beaten. The Champ de Mars was preſently filled. The enrollment was proceeding with the happieſt ſpirit, when it was ſuggeſted among the populace, that it was unſafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis, and that the neceſſity of an immediate march demanded the ſlaughter of thoſe who might deſolate the capital during their abſence. Inſtantly they began to ſeparate, and by different ways they reached the priſons.

There, notwithſtanding the preſence of Commiſſioners ſent from the National Aſſembly to reſtore peace, they deſtroyed, it is believed, all the priſoners, except the Abbe Sicard, inſtructor of the deaf and dumb. M. Montmorin, Governor of Fontainbleau, was killed while two of the Commiſſioners ſtood over him; an Ex-Biſhop and an hundred non-juring Prieſts are in the number of the ſufferers; and, for any thing at preſent known, Madame de Lamballe, half-ſiſter of the Duke d'Orleans.

From the priſons the populace proceeded to the houſes of ſuſpected perſons, and wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that diſcovered a correſpondence with the emigrants, they ſlaughtered the owners. This horrid ſcene continued till day-light, and there is no certainty of its having entirely ceaſed.

Great quantities of arms are ſaid to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun. Couriers are ſent off to all the departments, directing the alarm bells to be rung throughout France, that all the citizens may appear before the enemy.

As yet no other irruption has been made into France, than that by the Duke of Brunſwick. Landau and Saar-Louis, ſupported by the army of M. Biron, keep the Prince of Hohenloe in awe; and M. Dumourier covers the Northern frontiers. Ten thouſand men from M. Biron's army have joined M. Kellermann, and 15,000 others will follow the Duke of Brunſwick.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has reported, that 22,000 Pruſſians are upon their march acroſs Germany from Poland. Thus the difficulties of France encreaſe by attacks from without, and by miſconduct within; but there is a buoyancy in a good cauſe, which, perhaps, can reſiſt both, and the deciſion between them cannot be long delayed.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE COMMUNITY OF PARIS.

"*Citizens; the enemy is at the gates of Paris. Verdun, which detains them, can only hold out eight days. The citizens, who defend it, have ſworn to die rather than ſurrender it; the will make a rampart of their bodies for you. It is your duty to fly to their aſſiſtance. Citizens, march inſtantly beneath your colours; go to meet us at the Camp de Mars, that an army of ſixty thouſand men may be immediately formed. Let us go and expire under the blows of our enemies, or extirminate them by our own.*"

The duke of Brunſwick, upon his firſt appearance before Verdun, ſent in a ſummons to the following purpoſe:

"*The duke of Brunſwick ſummonſes the town of Verdun, in the name of their Imperial and Pruſſian majeſties, to open its gates to the army of their majeſties. The troops and the inhabitants of this town, will otherwiſe render themſelves guilty of all the evils produced by military operations, which will be puſhed with the extremeſt vigour, in order to ſubject the place to the power of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, its legitimate ſovereign.—The inhabitants may be aſſured of the protection of their Imperial and Pruſſian majeſties, and of the brothers of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, if they ſurrender upon this ſummons.*"

The adminiſtrators of the diſtrict aſſembled the council of war, and it was decreed, that all attempts upon property ſhall be adjudged by a council of war and puniſhed with death; and that the ſame council ſhall judge the perſons, who ſhall oppoſe, or who, upon requiſition, ſhall not aſſiſt the meaſures taken for the defence of the place.

The adminiſtrators have ſent to the national Aſſembly this ſummons. Their anſwer, in the hurry of making up the packet, was omitted; but the courier reports, that the garriſon and the inhabitants had taken an oath to die rather than ſurrender the place.

The miniſter of juſtice, after announcing to the national aſſembly, on Sunday night, the proclamation of the community, ſaid, that already meaſures were taken for ſaving the country. One part of the citizens was about to march to the enemy; another would employ themſelves in fortifying Paris; another would remain armed with pikes and be a terror to the enemy. He demanded that every citizen, who ſhould refuſe his perſon, or his arms, ſhould be puniſhed with death; and that every citizen of the municipalities, diſtant more than forty leagues from the capital, ſhould be obliged to march, or to give up his arms.

Theſe propoſitions were decreed by acclamation, from M. Vergniaud, in a moſt forcible ſpeech, had repreſented that, on that day, Paris ſhould ſhew its force for the preſervation of the country.

"*Men paid, or deceived,*" *"ſaid he,"* *daily raiſe alarms and exaggerate facts; let us baniſh every idea of timidity, and give an example of firmneſs ſuperior to all danger; let us even, if poſſible, ſhew ourſelves ſuperior to the certainty of misfortunes." He then propoſed, that the people ſhould be encouraged by example to labour in the fortifications of Paris.* "*Let twelve commiſſioners from the natinonal aſſembly be employed every day in theſe fortifications; let them moiſten the ſoldiers' intrenchments with the ſweat of their brows, and let the whole aſſembly dig a pit for the enemies of their country.*"

This propoſal was decreed.

Two deputies from the camp at Soiſſons have arrived in Paris to complain of the want of arms in that camp, and to demand five hundred horſes from thoſe formerly uſed by the gards du roi for the mounting of a free company.

Four thouſand men, marching to the relief of Verdun, are ſaid to have been betrayed to the Duke of Brunſwick, and intercepted.

M. Luckner has a ſtrong poſition, from which the prince of Hohenloe has in vain endeavoured to diſlodge him. M. Dumourier's army covers the northern frontier, M. Biron's that in the neighbourhood of the Rhine; and hitherto no impreſſion has been made upon thoſe quarters.

Extraordinary couriers have carried to all the departments a decree of the national aſſembly, directing the toſcin to be ſounded thro'out all France.

The city of Metz has required four hundred thouſand livres for its preſent expences. The commandant has ſworn, that the enemy, if they take Metz, ſhall find it only an heap of cinders and ruins.

CAPTURE OF LONGWI.

BRUSSELS, *Auguſt.* 24.

The Pruſſian army having, on the 18th in the morning, raiſed the camp of Montford, marched four leagues towards the French territories, and effected a junction with the army of general Clairfayt. Theſe combined forces encamped the ſame evening on the French territories, at two leagues diſtant from Thionville; their right extending as far as Longwi. The king of Pruſſia ſlept in the Chateau de Bettenburg, only one league diſtance from the French frontiers.

"On the 19th, 18 waggon loads of bricks were carried from Luxemburg to Grevenmaker, to build ovens with, and to make a Boulangerie de Campagne.

"Letters received from Luxemburg, dated the 20th inſtant, inform us that the fortreſs of Longwi is taken by the combined armies, and that on the 21ſt a battalion was to march from Luxemburg to garriſon that fortreſs. By another letter we have the following details:—"The intention of the army was to ſcale the place; but before preparations for that purpoſe could be made, the garriſon, whoſe anſwer to the firſt ſummons was, that every man was reſolved to be buried under the ruins of the fortreſs, ſurrendered without attempting to make the leaſt defence! They were all made priſoners of war; they were in number 1800, and were conducted to Luxemburg. The Pruſſian Boulangeries were immediately removed to Senger. The troops are in full march to meet M. Luckner, [now Kellermann] who is encamped with 25,000 men, under the walls of Metz.

"The French within theſe few days ſeemed to threaten the frontiers towards Chimai; but ſtrong detachments of infantry and cavalry, and particularly of chaſſeurs and huſſars, have been ſent to protect the Auſtrian territories.

"Our government has juſt adopted a plan, which was preſented, to ſecure Menin and Ypres from all attacks.

"The Pruſſian miniſter is Baron de Reck.—By letters from Vienna, dated the 15th inſtant, we are informed that a paper had been paſted up againſt the Hotel de Ville, in which the inhabitants were invited to imitate the example of the French, and to cut the throats of all the ariſtocrats. The diſcovery of this paper has been productive of univerſal indignation. The emperor was expected at Vienna on the 17th inſtant. On the Sunday following Te Deum will be ſung, and a general illumination will take place.

"Our government has not yet publiſhed the official account of the taking of Longwi."

LONDON, *Auguſt* 20.

By letters from Coblentz, we learn, with every appearance of truth, that the Duke of Brunſwick had fixed on the 16th (Thurſday laſt) for his march; on which day he was to begin the campaign; he was to move in three columns; and himſelf with a choſen band to puſh with all poſſible expedition for Paris.

Some of the Paris papers of Thurſday laſt, mention the report of the engagement in which the Auſtrians were ſaid to have loſt 4500 men, but there is ſtill much reaſon to doubt the truth of the intelligence, as we ought before this time to have been informed of it by the Flanders mail.

September 7. Yeſterday Earl Gower arrived in town from Weymouth. His Lordſhip has had daily conferences with his Majeſty at Weymouth, to give the moſt minute information as to the ſtate of affairs at Paris, previous to his leaving it.

The report of yeſterday, as to French affairs, was, that a levy had taken place on Sunday afternoon in Paris, by which from 40 to 60,000 men were raiſed for ſervice upon the frontiers. Such a circumſtance, whether the levy was made by force, or otherwiſe, could ſcarcely have occurred, except upon the impulſe of ſome new danger; and it is indeed believed by thoſe, who have the beſt information, that the French miniſters had intelligence on Sunday morning, which they refuſed to communicate before meaſures were taken for preſerving the peace of Paris.

It is Colonel de Miranda, and not D'Aranda, who is appointed Mareſchal du camp in the centre army of the French. This gentleman has ſeen much ſervice in the armies of Spain, France, and Ruſſia, and had reſided in London for the laſt four years, well known and reſpected by all that had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

The Duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to have caſhiered ſeveral of his officers, for allowing the men under their command to commit cruelties and depredations in their march.

The village of Bauville, the inhabitants of which attempted to defend themſelves, was razed to the ground.

The town of Longwyon was ſpared, except a few houſes belonging to known and ardent revolutioniſts.

The funds in the forenoon of yeſterday had a very briſk appearance, and there ſeemed a great plenty of money. But towards the latter end of the market, on the arrival of the news from France, the ſcene was reverſed, and conſols fell near two per cent.

The fear that the Royal Family of France might fall in the extraordinary tumults which pervade Paris, and the conſequent convulſions into which ſuch an event would throw France, and perhaps all Europe, and thence implicate this country in the ſcene of war, was univerſally given as the reaſon for this fluctuation.

During the late confuſion at Paris, the news was received that 4000 men, who had been detached by Dumouriez for the reinforcement of Verdun, had, by treachery, been led into ambuſcade, and cut to pieces. This intelligence raiſed the fury of the populace to its utmoſt height, and was the principal cauſe of the horrid maſſacres that followed. Maſſacres that may be conſidered as a calumny on our common nature.

A ſummary account was ſent in the middle of the day from the Secretary of State's office to Loyd's coffee-houſe, which ſtated the ſubſtance of the advices received to be, that on the propoſition of ſending ſixty thouſand men from Paris to the relief of Verdun, the toſin was ſounded; the populace aſſembled in conſequence of this ſummons, but ſoon proceeded to violent outrage, breaking open the ſeveral priſons, and deſtroyed all the priſoners, excepting the debtors, to the number of four thouſand. Among theſe unfortunate perſons were a Biſhop, more than a hundred non-juring Prieſts, and ſeveral other men of reſpectable note.

Our correſpondent ſtates, that in the morning of Monday, letters were received by the Aſſembly from the commiſſioners ſent to the army of the north, ſtating, that a ſkirmiſh had taken place

between the advanced guard of the camp at Maulde and a body of Auſtrians, in which the latter had been repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

A more important account was alſo received, which our correſpondent ſtates to us ſo generally, as to make us doubt its truth. His words are, " Particular news was announ-" ced to the Aſſembly, that the Pruſſians, from the fear " of being ſurrounded by the army of Luckner and the " numerous battalions of National Volunteers, that are " hurrying from all the neighbouring departments, have " raiſed the ſiege of Verdun, and have retreated to Long-" wy."

If this be true it is indeed important; but it is contradicted by a more probable report circulated yeſterday under the ſanction of Government, that Verdun had fallen an eaſy prey, and that the Duke of Brunſwick was making a rapid march to Cholons.

Sept. 8. The moſt moderate accounts ſtate the ſlain in the late tumults at Paris to be four thouſand; the higheſt call them ſeven thouſand.

On Monday at twelve o'clock the tumult continued with little diminution.

The National Aſſembly, the public offices, the Treaſury, during all thoſe horrors, were unviolated. A letter, received by one of the moſt reſpectable families in town, ſtates, the capture of Verdun, and that the populace, excited by this new diſaſter, were expected to deſtroy the royal family. But we are inclined to think, that Verdun is not yet taken, though a report to that effect prevailed in Paris on Monday.

The Duke of Brunſwick has committed himſelf to the chance of an inſurrection in his favour, and upon this his fate depends.

The letters brought by the mail from France yeſterday ſay, that the Duke of Brunſwick, after feigning to attack this and that place, to keep the French army from penetrating his real deſigns, has purſued his march with the main body of his army ſo as to be within 70 miles of Paris, and that numbers flock to his ſtandard all the way he goes; in ſhort, not only the thinking part of the French are heartily tired of the preſent ſtate of anarchy, but numbers who call themſelves patriots find things are going too far, and wiſh a reſtoration of at leaſt ſome government that can protect their perſons and property.

Verdun, before which the army conbined againſt France is now ſuppoſed to ſtop, is in the department of the Meuſe, by which river it is nearly ſurrounded, and is about one hundred and ſixty miles from Paris. It is a very ancient place, and has been the ſcene of ſome court iniquities. In 1584 the whole French court witneſſed an Auto da fe of proteſtants there. In 1552 it was taken by Henry the Second. The act, by which Louis Debannairs divided his monachy among his children, was ſigned at Verdun.

Clermont, which a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars lately entered and ranſacked, is a place entirely without walls, ſituated in a valley, and acceſſable on all ſides. A manufacture of linenis carried on there, but not to any extent.

Bar le Duc, a place near Verdun, will be eaſily ravaged by the Pruſſian army. It has ſcarcely any fortifications, though there was born one of the earlieſt of modern fortifiers, Jean Errard, whom Henry the fourth eſteemed much, and whoſe works appear in ſeveral parts of the neighbourhood.

M. de Septuil, the firſt Valet de Chambre of Louis XVI. is in London.

Extract of a letter from Namur, Auguſt 20.

" The advanced poſts of Rochefort, commanded by M. Harnancourt, at ten o'clock laſt night arreſted the French General M. La Fayette, accompanied by two Camp Marſhals, M. Alexander Lameth and de Laummots; Mr. Victor Maubourg, Colonel of chaſſeurs; C. Maubourg, the elder Camp Marſhal; Lacombe, Adjutant General and Colonel; Maſſac and Soubeyran, Captains and Aids-de-Camp; the two brothers Roment, Captains of dragoons; Gouvion, Captain Aid-de-Camp; Bureaux de Puay, Captain of artillery; with all their ſervants, and about 40 horſes. Theſe officers, who came from Bouillon, where they were on pretence of reconnoitring the poſts, arrived this day in this city. By their account the army they left is encamped behind la Chiere, between Mouzan and Stenoy."

M. La Fayette ſet out on the 30th ult. from Bruſſels for Luxembourgh, by order of the Duke of Brunſwick.

M. Luckner, who was actually ſuſpended, has been reinſtated by the Executive Council, as Generaliſſimo of the three French armies on the frontiers of Germany---Kellerman refuſed to take upon him the command, although it was offered him; and affirmed, that if he ſerved at all, it muſt be under his old friend the Marſhal.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 1,

M. Septeuil, firſt Valet de Chambre to the king, has at length been diſcovered and arreſted. In his poſſeſſion have been found all the ſecret regiſters of the civil liſt, and receipts for large ſums tranſmitted to M. d'Artois, Monſieur and M. la Fayette, and Bouille. The laſt is ſaid to have received no leſs than five millions of livres. The abbe l'Enfant, the king's confeſſor, has been committed to the abbaye.

" Pethion has had to appeaſe a tumult occaſioned by a decree of the aſſembly which deſtroys the Paris municipality.---Several ſections were for preſerving their old commiſſaries, but the majority carried the queſtion in favour of the Aſſembly.

" To what lengths the Jacobin Club intend to proceed, let their own reſolutions ſpeak for them---On the 27th they unanimouſly took the following oath:

" I promiſe before God and my country, that whereever I may be placed, I will exert my whole force to purge the earth from the peſt of Royality.

" On the 29th of Auguſt a motion was made by M. Manuel, that all foreigners in France, were to be kept as hoſtages; and in caſe their nations declared war, always to expoſe their own countrymen to their firſt fire. He made another motion, to except only ſuch foreigners as were members of the Jacobin Club; but to chooſe of them a certain number, that were to be ſent into the enemies armies as deſerters, and if poſſible debauch their countrymen. The motions were both agreed to.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The regular communications, received yeſterday, are of the date of Sunday laſt.

An expreſs is believed to have been received from M. Monteſquiou, relating, that he had made an irruption with his army into Savoy, where the peole received him with ſhouts of " Vive les Francois, Vive la Liberty, Au bas les Rois." He had hoiſted the national ſtandard, which was already joined by thouſands of Savoyards. Hitherto he had met with no obſtructions.

All the departments are now occupied in raiſing men for the frontiers. The department of Haute Saone alone has raiſed ſix thouſand men.

The commiſſioners from Beauvais write, that immediately upon their arrival, regiſters were opened in all the municipalities, to which the citizens flocked with the utmoſt rapidity, The name of the National Aſſembly was received with confidence, that of the king with indignation and contempt. The department of the Oiſe manifeſts the ſame ardor, having already commanded nine hundred horſes, and three hundred carriages, for the army.

Diſpatches from M. M. Kellermann, and Biron relate, that a column of the enemy's army was directed towards Thionville. M. Kellermann has received a reinforcement from the army of M. Biron, to enable him to face the enemy.

Theſe two generals propoſed to give the fulfils of the dragoons to the infantry, who were in great want of them, and the Aſſembly adopted their propoſal.

The number of volunteers encreaſes daily at Soiſſons, but muſkets and cannon are ſtill wanted there.

Great endeavours are now uſing in Paris to promote diſſention amongſt the populace, the only ſure hope there is of deſtroying the force of liberty there. One of theſe has unhappily ſucceeded ſo far as to produce a diſpoſition in the people for continuing to the commiſſioners of the community a power, veſted in them during the late convulſions, and uſeful then, but which the National Aſſembly have ſince found it prudent to retract.

It was decreed on Saturday night, by the National Aſſembly, that whenever Longwi ſhall be reſtored to the power of the French nation, all the houſes in it ſhall be deſtroyed, the public buildings excepted; that the inhabitants ſhall be declared infamous, and deprived of the rights of French citizens for ten years, and that the commandants of beſieged places ſhall be authoriſed to demoliſh the houſes of any citizen who ſhall propoſe a ſurrender.

Upon a report of the hoſtile diſpoſitions of Switzerland, the adminiſtrators of the department *de la Conte D'or* have deliberated upon the means of putting the city of Auxonne in a ſtate of defence. It appeared, however, after ſome explanations given by the deputies of Bienne to the commiſſioners of the army of the Rhine, that Switzerland had not an intention of breaking with France. The firſt intelligence of the events of the 10th ſomewhat irritated the public there, and afforded an opportunity for ſome declamations from the ariſtocratic families, but in almoſt all the cantons, the maſs of the people approve the laſt decrees of the National Aſſembly.

M. Laverge, the late commander of Longwi, has demanded leave to appear before the National Aſſembly, to juſtify himſelf. The Aſſembly referred him to his Court Martial.

PARIS.

JACOBIN CLUB.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 17.

A member of the federal committee communicated an addreſs to the ſociety relative to finances. The committee intended to preſent it to the National Aſſembly.

The addreſs reſted on the following baſis:

1. To eſtabliſh a progreſſive value in the paper currency, from the moſt conſiderable to the loweſt ſum.
2. To lay a duty on all notes, payable to order.
3. To forbid the circulation of gold or ſilver coin; but to encreaſe the copper and bell-metal currency.
4. To work the gold and ſilver mines belonging to the nation, in order to keep up the balance of trade with foreign countries.
5. To charge a committee to examine the political rights of women.
6. To repeal the decrees that confirm and guarantee the royal loans.
7. Totally to ſuppreſs all ſecret expences, a diſgrace to a free people, who ſhould be candid, open, and without diſguiſe.
8. To ſuppreſs every ſpecies of operation in finances for the National Treaſury. The addreſs concluded with an improved aſſertion, " that the trade with the two Indies, " and the poſſeſſion of the colonies, were infinitely more " detrimental than uſeful to the French nation!"

A member propoſed, that the name of M. Rœderer (Attorney-General ſyndic of the department of Paris) ſhould be ſtruck out of the liſt of Jacobins for having told the Swiſs officers, on the 10th of Auguſt, to repel force by force, and fire on the people, if found neceſſary.

M. Rœderer's name was effaced.

M. Montaut.—The three commiſſioners ſent by the National Aſſembly to the central army went towards the frontiers. They were received every where with the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies of regard, reſpect and attention. The decrees of the National Aſſembly were approved of by all the citizens they met in all the towns they went through.

At Mezieres, however, they were not received with equally flattering marks of ſatisfaction. The inhabitants wiſhed for the conſtitution, the whole conſtitution, and nothing but the conſtitution. The 10th of Auguſt was repreſented to them as a day of crimes, carnage, and murder; and the oaths which the commiſſioners propoſed did not appear to them, as it really was not agreeable to the conſtitution decreed in 1789.

The general council of the department aſſembled for that purpoſe, entered into a reſolution of putting the commiſſioners under an arreſt—they confined them in a citadel.—The legiſlative body decreed, that the members who had voted for the illegal meaſure, ſhould appear at the bar of the National Aſſembly. Three other commiſſioners were deputed to notify the decree, and to liberate Meſſrs. Kerſaint, Peraldi, and Antonelle, the detained commiſſioners.

M. Robertſpierre.—You have heard that the directory of the department of Ardennes had the audacity to put three commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly under an arreſt. It is not very probable, that a department would have acted thus impudently and ſeditiouſly, if they did not expect ſupport from ſome formidable quarter; and that ſuch were their hopes, it now appears evident.---La Fayette was to have ſupported them---La Fayette, who is ever ready when a villainous deed is to be perpetrated.

Gentlemen, have not the people been ſufficiently impoſed upon? Is not La Fayette known to be a traitor? With the words liberty and conſtitution, does not the monſter wiſh to deſtroy the true conſtitution and equality? Should La Fayette march againſt Paris, I am ſure there is one ſide of the National Aſſembly, which is now aſleep, but would ſoon awake, if the hypocrite general held out any hopes of intereſt to them. Should the conſpirator come at the head of his troops to the capital, liberty would ceaſe to exiſt; the rotten members of the legiſlative body would join him. Such are the dangers you have to fear; but ſuch are the dangers which you ſeem not to provide againſt.

M. Simon.--It is reported that the people, whoſe patience is worn out, mean to ring the alarm-bell this night, and excite ſome troubles, under pretence of accelerating the execution of the culprits of the 10th of Auguſt. Such a meaſure would now be totally uſeleſs; it would be dangerous and impolitic; it would be dangerous on account of the detention of the late king in the reſidence of the bankrupts (bankrupts were formerly confined in the Temple) becauſe it might be poſſible, that, during a popular commotion, ſome of the faithful ſervants of the King might aſſemble and carry the bankrupt off!---it would be dangerous, as the falſe reports, which would undoubtedly get into the departments, might lead the people aſtray as to the real cauſe of the very uſeful, very ſacred inſurrection of the 10th of Auguſt.---The alarm-bell, which is talked of for to-night, is therefore an unjuſtifiable meaſure, and all good citizens ſhould oppoſe it, they ſhould even, if nothing elſe could hinder the people, go and cut the ropes of all the bells in Paris; for there are a thouſand and a thouſand in Paris, who, as they like to live by corruption, would wiſh to ſee the ſplendour of the court reſtored.

The king is not in ſuch deep deſpair as ſome may imagine; for notwithſtanding the vigilance of thoſe who guard him, he carries on a correſpondence, and he is ſtill called his majeſty; the letters are handed to him in different ways, ſometimes an almond waſh-ball, ſometimes in the fold of a ſhirt, ſometimes in a baloon-cake, which a municipal officer buys for the Prince Royal; there have been above twenty letters intercepted in that manner---all that goes to prove that the royaliſts, who hitherto have been tyrants, are now become ſervants, who ſleep with one eye open, watching for the favourable inſtant to ruſh upon us. We muſt, therefore, be reſolute and circumſpect, and not ſuffer ourſelves to be led into the ſnares laid for us, otherwiſe we ſhall ſoon try on new fetters, heavier than thoſe we have ſo lately thrown off.

Adjourned at half paſt eight.

PORTSMOUTH, October 18.

AMOSKEIG BRIDGE

Was begun the 3d of Auguſt laſt, at which time the timber was growing, and the rocks diſperſed in the river. On the 29th of September following (which makes 57 days incluſively) the bridge was paſſable for travellers, and is now completed.

Dimenſions 556 feet in length, is ſupported by 5 piers and an abutment on each ſide—the piers are 60 feet in length and 80 in width—the outſide made of hewn timber, and filled with rocks--a brace extends 20 feet from the upper end of the pier, making the whole length 80 feet at the bottom—the fartheſt diſtance between piers is eighty feet—the top of the bridge is 30 feet from the bottom of the river—about 2,000 tons of timber were uſed in conſtructing the work.

BOSTON, October 20.

MARTINICO.

We learn that three French men of war, with tranſports lately arrived near that iſland, with 3000 troops on board; but that the Iſlanders dreading a repitition of the miſchiefs which had been committed by the National troops who had before arrived among them, determined to oppoſe their landing. In conſequence, on the ſignal being given that the fleet was in ſight, the citizens aſſembled in arms, diſarmed a body of National troops that were in the garriſon, unmanned a frigate that lay in the harbour, and ſent word to the Admiral that he could not be permitted to land the troops. The admiral notwithſtanding came into the port, and attempting to land ſome of the troops, was fired upon, and obliged to put to ſea. He has ſince, we learn, ſailed for St. Domingo. The above is the report of the day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 24.

We are informed that ſeveral families have within a few days come into this neighbourhood, from the weſtern frontiers of this ſtate, for ſafety. They report that the inhabitants in general are under great apprehenſions of an attack from the Indians—who, at this time, ſeemed determined upon hoſtilities againſt the United States, from one end of the the frontier to the other.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

By late papers received from Liſbon, ſeveral frigates and cutters had ſailed for Gibralter, to keep the Algerines within the ſtreights—Four frigates and ſix cutters had alſo ſailed for the Brazils, to cruize on that ſtation, in order to intercept any illicit traders, as they have lately been very frequent there.

We are informed by a letter from Amſterdam, of the 23d of Auguſt laſt, that an additional duty has taken place, of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into ſaid Netherlands from the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Sunday laſt arrived the ſhip Roebuck, Capt. Bliſs, from Briſtol. The papers brought by this veſſel are to the 25th of Auguſt, not ſo late as thoſe we received by the Kitty from Liverpool.

The following letter was laid before the French National Aſſembly, as having been found in a portefeulle belonging to the king, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt.

" We wrote to you by poſt, but could ſay nothing; we are two of us, but we are ſtill only one: we have the ſame ſentiments, the ſame projects, the ſame zeal to ſerve you: we obſerve the ſtricteſt ſilence, becauſe, if we broke it, we might expoſe you; but we ſhall ſpeak out as ſoon as we ſhall be ſure of general ſupport; and that moment is not far diſtant.

" If you ſpeak to us in the name of thoſe fellows, meaning the Jacobins, we ſhall not attend to you---if in your own name, we ſhall be attentive, but we ſhall go on our own way *(mais nous irons droit notre chemin)* thus if they want to make you ſay any thing to us, do ſo--- *ne vous genez pas*---fear nothing, for we only exiſt to ſerve you; we are labouring for you with our zeal, and every thing goes on well; your enemies are too much concerned in your exiſtence to be led to commit a uſeleſs crime, which would procure them total ruin.---Adieu.

L. S. Ch. P."

At Scarborough, Captain Gill read a London paper of the 10th of September, which mentions, among other things, that the inhabitants of Veidon had aſſembled and required the commander of the garriſon, that he ſhould ſurrender the town;---that the commandant ſhot himſelf, and, it was reported, the place was taken.

The official returns for Repreſentatives in Congreſs from Berks and Dauphin are not arrived, but the totals, from report, of all the other counties, ſtand as follows:

Findley, 33,150; F. A. Muhlenburgh, 32,341; D. Heiſter, 32,147; Irvine, 30,968; Kittera, 29,835; Hartley, 28,423; P. Muhlenburgh, 21,784; Fitzſimons, 17,997, Gregg, 17,372; Armſtrong, 17,312; Montgomery, 17,019; Smilie, 16,754; Scott, 16,657. This completes the ticket; Sitgreaves, 15,538: Sergeant, 15,096; Barclay, 14,953; Thomſon, 14,874; Bingham, 14,482, and Wynkoop, 14,343.

Since the arrival of the new commiſſioners and troops from France, the negroes, in many parts of St. Domingo, have returned to their obedience, and began to work on their maſter's plantations. The maſters, however, have thought proper to alter their mode of treatment towards their ſlaves; for they have now a good allowance of beef and pork every day, are clothed with frocks and trowſers, inſtead of being expoſed naked to the burning rays of the ſun, with a ſcanty allowance of money, and ſometimes no allowance whatever.

The brig Virginia, Capt. Maij, arrived here yeſterday from Marſeilles; left that port the 13th September, and cleared the land on the 15th. At which time no accounts had been there received of the Auſtrian army's near approach to Paris; on the contrary, it was a received opinion, that the Duke would not venture to look at Paris this winter; his march being greatly retarded by the neceſſity of fighting at almoſt every ſtation of two or three miles, and ſuppoſing him victorious in each of thoſe rencounters, which can hardly be credited, he muſt move very ſlowly indeed, if obliged to conquer an army of Freemen at every league of ground he paſſes over. The whole armies of Auſtria, Pruſſia and Ruſſia, cannot be eſtimated at more than 300,000 men; and France can turn out ſix million of ſoldiers, beſides millions of volunteers, all of whom are determined to ſell their lives with their freedom.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, October 13.

"You will ſee by the papers that the canal in the diſtrict of Maine is proſecuting with ſpirit.

"The bridge over Merrimack river will be ſo far completed as to be paſſable this year; it is a noble effort of genius—There is a ſmall iſland in the river---an arch of 160 feet diameter and 40 feet above the level of high water connects this iſland with the Main on one ſide, the channel on the other ſide is wider, but the center arch on this ſide is 140 feet diameter. This is one among the great number of ſtupendous works, which owe their origin to that confidence between man and man which has been created, or reſtored, by the meaſures of the general government.

"We hear with pleaſure, that your men of property are employing their capitals in extenſive undertakings, which will eſſentially benefit the public as well as themſelves.---The projected canals in Pennſylvania are plans worthy the genius of that enterprizing ſtate. I moſt heartily wish them ſucceſs. The people of the ſtate of New-York have caught the ſame glorious ſpirit, and will doubtleſs exhibit ſomething worthy of themſelves and their reſources. I am informed that the canal buſineſs is proſecuting with ardor in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, but no particulars have reached us of late; they muſt enjoy many natural advantages to facilitate enterprizes of this kind.

"A number of our citizens are turning their attention to the federal city. Several are now on their tour to the ſouthward, who, I am informed, intend to purchaſe lots. On their return I may be able to communicate ſome particulars. At preſent would obſerve, that in order to make the place deſigned for the permanent reſidence acentre of powerful attraction, the moſt generous terms ought to be held out to thoſe who would become actual ſettlers. There muſt be a depot for merchandize, a ſcene for trade, mechanics, and manufactures---and there muſt alſo be a ſettled country to create a demand. How far this is at preſent the caſe, I do not know; but certain it is, that the rapid ſettlement of any particular ſpot, favourably ſituated, may be greatly promoted by liberal and judicious meaſures."

The following melancholy accident occurred on Sunday afternoon. As Mr. Clodius, a French gentleman, lately arrived from Illinois, was riding on horſeback, the horſe took fright, it is ſuppoſed, through the miſmanagement of the rider, and ran furiouſly down Third-ſtreet, as far as Pine-ſtreet, where the unfortunate ſtranger, having before loſt the ſtirrups, fell off, and by ſtriking againſt a poſt, his ſkull was ſo ſhockingly fractured that it is feared he cannot ſurvive.

From the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Mr. SCULL,

Queries, in your laſt, from the Albany Gazette, leads me to make the following obſervations.

WHAT has produced the preſent war with the Indians? Is it not the claim of the United States to the country weſt of the Ohio? Cede this, and we have peace. Shall it be ſaid that the object of the forces raiſed is the protection of theſe ſettlements?—The fact is, if at the treaty at Fort M'Intoſh in the year 1784, the commiſſioners had ſaid, we relinquiſh all claim beyond our former purchaſe, and are ſatisfied with the Ohio as a boundary, we ſhould have had no war.

The contrary was the language—it was ſaid, that territory is ours; we claim it by conqueſt; and you muſt give it up, allowing you only a ſmall corner as a hunting ground and ſettlement, and a few goods as a bounty, not as a price.

Surveys and ſettlements under the United States, of this territory, has been an enforcement of the claim, and has provoked the Indians, and has engaged them in continual war. The older ſettlements have been the victims of this claim of the public. Shall it then be ſaid that it is to protect the weſtern country that the army is on foot? Let the Congreſs inſtantly announce to the Indians a relinquiſhment of claim to this territory, and we ſhall aſk no troops to protect us; we ſhall have no trouble. But the Congreſs claim it; and wiſh to make ſales; and the frontiers muſt bear the incurſions of the ſavages provoked on account of this; they muſt be harraſſed with militia ſervice; taken from the labour of their farms at times unſeaſonable; and yet be told by uninformed perſons abroad, that they contribute nothing towards the expence of a war, which is thus brought on them by the public. What? becauſe they do not ſubmit to an exciſe; when by ſubmitting to it they would pay more than ten times their proportion of the revenue.

We have ſeen the Preſident's proclamation, which is all right; and he has ſeen ours; which is, that we will neither eat nor drink with an exciſe officer. Let the Preſident do his duty, and we will do ours. It is his to enforce; it is ours to defeat. We hope to have no difference on the occaſion, but each to carry his point, if he can—We flatter ourſelves the power of opinion is ſtronger than the laws; and when a tax is unequal, unjuſt, unpopular, oppreſſive, in a free government, it cannot exiſt long, or be carried into complete effect. Z.

Miller's Run, October 16, 1792.

SHIP NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Macao (China) to a mercantile houſe in Providence, dated Jan. 17.

"There are now at Lark's-Bay, a ſmall port a little diſtance from this, four veſſels belonging to Boſton, viz. Brig Hope, captain Ingraham; brig Lady Waſhington, captain Kendrick; brig Hancock, captain Croel, and brig ———, captain Coolidge.

A letter from Mauritius, (Iſle of France) dated June 3, 1791, received in Boſton, ſays---"We arrived here 23d of May. The ſhip Fame, captain Smith, the ſhip Fair American, captain Lee, from Boſton, are here; and captain Metcalf, in the ſnow Eleanor; they are fitting out again for China, and the N. W. of America; and two or three others from the different parts of America.—Markets are very dull here."

Capt Gamble ſpoke the ſhip Canton, on the 21ſt inſt. about 20 leagues to the eaſtward of the Capes.

Capt. Watts, of the ſhip Trial, on his paſſage from Cadiz, ſpoke the brig Maria, of New-London, Captain Trueman, in lat. 35, 30, N. and long. 66, 30. W. who had loſt his main maſt, and all the ſtock off his deck, in lat. 28. and long. 58, W. and was ſtanding for the continent, with a jury main-maſt, when capt. Watts ſpoke her, on the 19th of October.

The barque Cæſar, capt. Thomſon, ſailed from Cadiz on the 19th of September, in company with the Fair American.

The ſhip Pigou, Captain Loxley, ſailed from the Downs two days before the Neil Malcom, which was on the 5th September.

On the 8th October, in lat. 24, 12. long. 45, 30. Captain Gill ſpoke the ſhip Mary, of Alexandria, captain M'Cullough, from Teneriffe, bound to Virginia; out 13 days.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Hager, formerly of Falmouth, late of Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, and to no other *perſon* or *perſons* whatſoever; and thoſe who have any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted.

¶ LEWIS FARMER, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, October 29 1792.

A good GREAT COAT

WAS lately found on the Briſtol road, near the Waſhington tavern. The owner, by applying to the Printers, will be informed where it may be had, on his proving his property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

10th Month, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in West-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the third of October, a black HORSE, ſix years old, fifteen hands high, had a large ſtar in his forehead, two white hind feet, was a natural trotter, and carries well. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN TREVILLER.

N. B. A Saddle and Bridle was ſtolen at the ſame time; the ſaddle was new, covered with blue cloth, bound with red.

October 30, 1792. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Nazareth townſhip, Northampton county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a large bald face, more on the one ſide than the other, both hind feet white, ſundry ſmall white ſpots on her ſhoulder and body, a whitiſh mane and tail. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the mare, paid by

PHILIP FAAS,

between Nazareth and Bethlehem.

October 16, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Norriſtown gaol, on the night of the 27th inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JAMES MILLER, CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT and NEGRO TOM. Said Smith is about five feet ten inches high, down look, pale viſage. Miller is five feet nine or ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow. Elliot is five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made, down look, wears his hair tied. Negro Tom is five feet ſix inches high, will poſſibly call himſelf James Hadman. Whoever takes up ſaid convicts, and ſecures them in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them.

CHRISTIAN DULL, jun. Gaoler.

N. B. Smith and Miller's hair is very ſhort. *

October 29, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norriſtown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part watered; the reſidue arable, divided into convenient fields; conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaiſter of Paris have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years. There is alſo an excellent bearing orchard of grafted fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. and alſo a ſmall ſtone tenement and ſtone ſpring-houſe. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in ſuch a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Further particulars, and terms of ſale, may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, within five miles of the premiſes. HENRY PAWLING. *

October 24, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 24th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Berkley county, Virginia, ſix miles from Sheppard's-town, a Negro Man, named PETER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, handſome featured, very yellow for a negro, has had the ſmall-pox, but not very perceivable, has the appearance of a ſcar acroſs the middle of his forehead, about an inch long, ſpeaks good Engliſh, pretends to religion, and is joined with a Methodiſt ſociety; he ſerved part of his time near Port Tobacco, Maryland, was then ſold to Col. William Viers, of Montgomery county, ſtate of Maryland; he pretends to be a ſhoe-maker and a rough carpenter. As he is a ſmooth-tongued, artful fellow, he will endeavour to paſs for a free man. He has got, I am informed, by the help of a villain, a ſufficient paſs. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat faced with red, nankeen jacket and breeches, a Ruſſia drill'd white jacket, one pair of ſhoes, and two ſhirts, all good, but it is likely he will change them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſafely returns him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if taken more than one hundred miles from home, and ſo in proportion for a leſſer diſtance; or, if ſecured in any gaol, ſending me word immediately, ſhall have the above reward, deducting the gaol fees and expence of bringing him home, paid by THOMAS HART, ſen.

October 8, 1792. *

By virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premiſes.

THAT valuable property now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, in the village of Mount-Holly, conſiſting of a large and convenient brick dwelling-houſe, fronting on Mill-ſtreet, with a brick kitchen; together with the tan yard, and ſundry advantageous lots adjoining. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers; a map of which will be exhibited on the day of ſale, as follows, viz.

No. 1. A lot containing about 21 perches of land, with the dwelling-houſe thereon, being 45 feet in front on Mill ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for buſineſs.

2. A lot containing about three roods and ten perches of land, on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, eſquire, deceaſed. This tan yard is large and well provided with water, and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. There is on ſaid lot a large and convenient bark-houſe, mill houſe, currying-ſhop and beam-houſe: Alſo, a large and convenient hay houſe and ſtable; a part of ſaid lot is high and very convenient for building.

3 & 4. Two lots ſituate on New-ſtreet, and are adjoining the land lately Ellis and Robert Lewis's, and bounded by a never-failing ſtream of water, containing about one acre, two roods and twenty perches of land. The laſt of which lots is an apple orchard of excellent fruit.

There is alſo a piece of deep meadow on the ſaid ſtream, containing about two roods and ſixteen perches of land, which will be divided into ſmaller lots, to accommodate the perſons whoſe lands are adjoining, or altogether, as may beſt ſuit, Seized as the property of the ſaid Thomas Paxſon, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Edward Black, and others, and to be ſold by

JACOB WOLCOTT, Sheriff.

Burlington, October 29th, 1792. *

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and five, at the houſe of Maſkell Mills, innkeeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long ſquare LOT, fronting both ſtreets in ſaid town, in the townſhip of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Eſq; David Mulford, and others, ſaid to contain 146 ſquare perches of land, with a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, hatter's ſhop and colouring-houſe, barn, ſtable, chair-houſe, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the ſame. Alſo a Lot of Land near the above, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maſkell, Eſq; and others, ſaid to contain 5 1 4 acres, be the ſame, or ether of them, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be ſold for ready money; by ¶ DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed premiſes are ſuitable, and well ſituated for mechanical buſineſs, and is an excellent ſtand for a blackſmith, in a thick ſettled country, where one is much wanted, but might ſuit almoſt any other tradeſman.

October 30, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a black HORSE, without any white mark about him, eleven years old, fourteen hands and three quarters high, in prime order, lately trimmed, trots, paces and canters, will not bear ſpur or whip.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the horſe, and reaſonable expences, by GODFREY HAGA,

Philadelphia, October 27, 1792. * No. 87, Race-ſtreet.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 28, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, a black COW, ſhe was hoppled. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ NICHOLAS ROYL.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

WANTED,

By the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

One hundred Labourers,

For the Winter season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant.

N. B. Applications will be received at his residence, near the Falls of Schuylkill, till the 1st of November, and after that time at Norristown.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Chester county, that an election will be held at the several election districts, on the first Tuesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States; where the judges and inspectors of the last annual election are required to attend, agreeable to law.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

October 20, 1792. ‡

THOSE gentlemen that yet remain possessed of subscription papers of Howell's large Map, are hereby notified (as well also the public in general) that no subscriptions will be accepted or received after the date hereof, and that they be pleased to transmit the said papers to the subscriber, as soon as safe opportunity may serve, as the Maps which are now received will be delivered at his own house, in North Fifth-street, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

Philadelphia, October 13th, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be settled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

Northampton county, October 17, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at the house of John Egner, inn-keeper, in the town of Northampton, a certain two story Stone House and a Lot of Ground, bounded on the east side by Allen's-street, on the north by a vacant lot, on the east by a public alley, and on the south by a lot of Henry Archer, deceased, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the estate of Elias Pinkers, and to be sold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has removed from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, to the sign of the White Swan, in Sassafras or Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and nearly opposite the Rainbow tavern, where he continues his usual business of innkeeping, in a commodious house and stables, lately built. He flatters himself, that the continued experience of his friends and the public will save him the trouble of self-recommendation.

October 24, 1792.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's field, on Thursday night, the 4th of this instant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has some black spots and a split on the inside of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in spirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is supposed that one named Koch, who escaped last spring out of Norristown gaol, has stolen said horse, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford township Berks county,
October 13, 1792. *

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Hon. Edward Shippen, Esq; Doctor of Laws; the Hon. Jasper Yates, Esq; and the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; Justices of the same Court, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of September last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the state-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the city or county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and in the seventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Goshen township, Chester county, Sept. 29, 1792.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: These are therefore to forewarn any person from giving her credit on my account from the date hereof, as I shall not pay any of her contracts.

‡ ELLIS GARNER.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chester, in Delaware County, October 11, 1792.

A

William Anderson.

B

Robert Brownlee, John Bashford, Robert Barr.

C

Robert Colven, *Ridley*; Samuel Coningham, Esq; William Cooper, Peter Crompton, Robert Corrigan, William Clingan, James Cloud, *millwright*.

D

Victor Devenney, (3,) Robert Doublestine, Owen Dougherty, James Dimsey, Isaac Dutton, *near Hook*, Andrew Dennistон.

G

Mary Gordon, (2.)

H

Eleanor Hamill, Robert Hayes (2,) John Henry, Aaron Huston, *hatter*.

I

William Iddings, James Iddings, Mary Iddings, Robert Irwin.

K

Roger Kirk.

L

John Lyals, Joseph Luckey, William Lockhart.

M

George Mason, Wm. Martin, Thomas M'Kee, Margaret Martin, David Morrow, James Munnel, Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moses Mendenhall, Daniel M'Connell.

P

Edward Pordue, Anthony Pritchard.

R

Thomas Rowan, James Robinson, *Marcus-Hook*, Patrick Roney, John Rankin (2) *Turk's Head*.

S

Nathaniel Spuibb, *near Chester*, Mary Smith, *New-Garden*.

T

Caleb Taylor, Robert Taylor (2) *Crumb Creek*, Matthew Tomb.

W

George Walker, Thomas Wilson, *Chithester*, John Williams, James Whitcraft, John Walker, *Marcus-Hook*.

N. B. Such of the abovementioned Letters as shall not be taken out of this Office by the first Day of January next, will then be transmitted to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters. MILES M'CARTY, *P. M.*

Chester, October 12, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negroe Man, who calls himself JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do. one brownish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowsers, one of topsail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negroe's house, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will secure him so that his master shall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Chester, August 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursant to the last will and testament of John Radcliff, deceased, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 190 acres, more or less, situate in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, 20 miles from Philadelphia, 3 miles from the Billet, 2½ miles from Horsham, and 1 mile from Neshaminy meeting-houses. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, with a very good kitchen, cellar, orchard, spring-house, barn, hay-house and stables, and a well of constant water, about 50 rods from which is another (stone) dwelling house and kitchen, a cellar, well of good water, and an orchard; this house is adjoining the street road leading from Bristol to Montgomery, and in a suitable situation for a store; also fifteen acres of meadow, chiefly timothy and clover, and more may be made; fifty acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land, bounded by lands of Joseph Paul, Robert Comley, Jacob Perry, Michael Rapps, and William Kerr. The premises are in extraordinary good repair, and may be viewed any time previous to the day of sale, by applying to Jonathan Radcliff, residing thereon. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

JAMES RADCLIFF, JONATHAN RADCIFF, } Executors.

October 6, 1792. *

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

Strasburg Village, 27th August, 1792.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

A WOMAN of an honest character, with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take a child to nurse, enquire at AQUILLA EVANS, in Front-street, opposite Noah's Ark, No. 314. Northern Liberties. ¶

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of August last, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and the other states, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate respect shall be paid to any order by letter addressed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a list of such books as they may have occasion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him so to do, so that they may be had in a few months after the order sent.

G. D. expects shortly a further very general and valuable collection from the same place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and several third and fourth vols. of same Reports.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Institutes; Cases in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (second hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrows's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackstone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Vesey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Cases in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Cases in Chancery; Comyns's Digest, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's History of a Suit at Law; Richardson's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's ditto, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. System of Pleadings, including a Translation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Devises; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Devises; Wright on Tenures; Wilson on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchstone; Lovelass on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weskett on Insurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A succinct Digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Costs; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foster's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Burcawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

WHEREAS my Wife HANNAH, has eloped from me without a just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons not to lend or trust her any thing on my account, for I mean not to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

‡ JOSEPH UPDEGROVE.

Skippack, September 24, 1702.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Radnor township, Delaware county, Nineteen stray SHEEP. The owner or owners thereof are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 26, 1792. † BARTLE BARTLESON.

CAME to the Dwelling of the Subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a hump back, bald face, and has but one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 28, 1792. † JESSE COLLOM.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, situate on the east branch of Susquehanna, Martick township, Lancaster county, about two miles below the mouth of Pequea, with two good dwelling houses, barns and stables, two good young bearing apple orchards, a good young bearing peach orchard, a large quantity of meadow made, and a sufficient quantity more may be made, and a never-failing stream of water, fitting for both grist and saw mills. The land lies in a healthy pleasant situation, with a fine prospect into York county; it is well watered and timbered, and very fitting for any gentleman farmer, as it is very fertile. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

N. B. The land is very answerable to be divided in two or three parts, as the purchasers see convenient.

October 9, 1792. *

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will sail the first of December next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1st of June last, a Chesnut Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792. ¶

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.